The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,989.—New Series. **BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1877.**

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy.............. As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	As.
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, on SATURDAY, the 15th December 1877.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 321 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 1st Dec. 1877, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on THURSDAY, the 6th December 1877, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 4th December 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th December 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,289	500	December	22
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„	19
THESSALY	......	......	February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	„	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	To follow.	

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. ITALIA will sail on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, positively.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, Captain Holmes, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, November 21, 1877.

WANTED.

WANTED, a STRONG and SOUND STEAM LAUNCH to tow 100 tons loaded vessels. Apply, stating terms to A. C., care of this paper.

Bombay, 28th November 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	24th do.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	31st do.
					1878
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan
(s)	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th do.
	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	21st do.
(s)	DEOCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, November 28, 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	11th Dec. at 3 p. m.
MONGOLIA	2833	600	A. Coleman	25th Dec. do.
INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	8th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the surplus stock of goods in trade of Messrs. BOLTON & Company in a shop opposite to their's. On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th day of December next, the sale commencing precisely at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the surplus and miscellaneous goods in trade of Messrs. BOLTON & Co.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, &c., at Mazagon, in a lane opposite the old Fish Market.

On SUNDAY next, the 2nd day of December 1877, at 11 A.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place the following Household Furniture, &c., the property of Mr. C. W. Martial, the same consisting of plated-glass and crockery-ware, drawing room furniture, such as round table, drawing room chairs, conversation couches with damask, cheffoniers, whatnots, mahogany square piano, harmoniums, easy chairs, brussel's carpet, pictures, hanging double light argand lamps by Tucker & Sons, flower vases and other table ornaments, blackwood dining table and chairs, side boards, folding screens, blackwood presses, camp cots, iron bedstead, dressing and washing tables, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

No catalogue and the property is now on view.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1877.

SUDANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleograph in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artist of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

ON SATURDAY, 8th prox., at 1 p. m. at their Auction Room in Forbes Street No 12, to close account of the consigned, Messrs S. Shricrisnajee & Co. have received instruction from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are

Watering Through, Madonna Della Sedia, Contemplation on the Danube, New Year's Morning, Christmas Eve, Interrupted Duet, College by River Side, Egyptian Girl, Guardian Angels, Highland Cattle, Fisherman's Family Bagatelle, English Coast, Innocence, Stag at Bay, Pluck, Watermill in the Valley, Hasle Catching Cold, Off Scarboro, Hastings, Oil Sketches, Winter Summer, Taste on the sly, a Glap of the Best Moonlight, Fancy Pictures. After Business Hours, Baba's Amusement, Italian Boy and Girl, Lores Reneria Sunset, A Present for Grandfather, First Cigar Winter in the Netherland, Highland of Scotland, Winter in Bavaria, Miramar, Love Letter Autumn, Sheepford, Expectation, Cat Family, Painful Tail, Prince of Wales, Music Lesson, Grape Gatherers, Old Story, Going to the Bath, Whist Party, Please a Penny, Red Riding Hood, Grecian Lady, Summer Morning and Evening, The Bride Frozen River, Ostend Harbour, Shakspeare, Baby in Trouble, View in Switzerland, Sly Glance, Plain Lithographic Pictures, Black ground Pictures in Maple Frames, Double and Single Photographic Frames, about 450, very Superior, various Vemer in Gilt and Maple Frames, about 4, 734 feet Silver, Maple, Silt Moulding of different sizes, Assorted Paper Pictures, Engravings, Prints Coloured Lithograph, Plain Black ground head and various Chromos.

Catalogues will be published and now on view.

S. SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1877.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-classe and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort. A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.

Apply
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned,

SAMUEL ALLSOPP AND SONS' PALE ALE IN WOOD.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

WM. WATSON & Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Saccone's Gib. Sherry	Rs. 22	0
„ Amontillado	„ 26	0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	„ 50	0
Green Seal Champagne	„ 38	0
Red and Gold label Claret **	„ 11	0
„ „ Pontet Canet	„ 20	0
„ „ Sauterne	„ 14	0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	„ 38	8
„ Gautier Frere's	„ 27	0
Norway Beer	Rs. 6-6 qts., Rs. 4-2 pst.	

THE Undersigned have received per S. S. "Australia," a few Cases of SPARKLING RUDISHEIMER.

Credit.		Cash.	
2 doz.		2 doz.	
Per doz. qts.	pts.	Per doz. qts.	pts.
Rs. 34-0	36-8.	Rs. 32-12	35-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
24th November 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay.
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Lessee .... DAVE CARSON.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL, VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

Of the above celebrated Company of VOCALISTS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, MIMICS AND COMEDIANS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1877.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MINSTRELSY.

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture	Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—" Operatic"	Dave Carson's Choir.
Song—" Dear Old Land I'm leaving"	Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—" Don't you hear the Shanghai Crowing	Mr. J. Rollings.
Ballad—" 'Tis but a little Faded Flower"	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Comic—" I'll Strike you with a Feather"	Dave Carson.
Song—" Hark ! the Drum"	Mr. Geo. Norville.

PART FIRST WILL TERMINATE WITH

Dave Carson's Original Vocal Illustration of Mofussil Travelling, previous to the Introduction of the Iron Horse, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

VARIETY!!

BALLAD—The Sea is England's Glory.
MR. J. E. ARNOLD.

LITTLE ETTA,
THE PEOPLE'S FAVOURITE,
AS
"KITTY O'FLYNN,"
WITH
SONG—" TEDDY'S RING," AND IRISH LILT.

VOCAL TRIO—" Mynheer Van Dunk."
Messrs. FERRELL, NORVILLE, AND ARNOLD.

ESSENCE OF OLE VIRGINNY,
MR. J. ROLLINGS.

DAVE CARSON
WILL APPEAR AS
A GOOD TEMPLAR IN A FIX.

" SORRENTINE"—Piccolino.
MRS. DAVE CARSON.

To be followed by a Burlesque Operatic Sketch, entitled,
SANDY OF THE MILL,
By Messrs. J. ROLLINGS and J. B. FERRELL.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART THIRD.

FARCE!!!

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with

LUCINDA SNOW.

Jeff Gimsy	The Rivals	Dave Carson.
Pompey Squash		Mr. J. B Ferrell.
LUCINDA SNOW		LITTLE ETTA.

Introducing the Southern Plantation Song and Dance,
BUY MY LOVE A RING,
BY THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only.
CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at
Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P. M. Trouble begins at 9.
Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE—The Italian Mail Steamer AUSTRALIA, Captain Bozzoni, will sail as above on SATURDAY, the 1st December, at 10 a. m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a. m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino S N. Company.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for the Pondicherry Government, about 4,200 Kilogrammes of the best PETROLEUM. For particulars, &c., apply to the CONSUL for FRANCE at Bombay.

TO BE LET, a comfortable and airy three-storied HOUSE, opposite the Temple Bar, situate near the New High Court Building suitable for Barristers' Chambers and Solicitors' Offices. Apply to

D. C. LOBO, Royal Hotel.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Association will be held THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Offices of the Association, in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, to receive the REPORT of the COMMITTEE and to ELECT a COMMITTEE for the ensuing year.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay, Millowners' Association, November 30, 1877.

THE MANDVIE SPINNING, WEAVING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the Seventeenth day of December 1877, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Company's Mill premises, near the Elphinstone Bridge, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st July 1877.
II. To declare a Dividend if thought advisable by the Shareholders.
III. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
IV. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia as Director of the Company.
V. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remunerations.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 17th December 1877, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 28th Nov. 1877.

TASMANIA.

A FRESH SUPPLY of TASMANIAN JAMS just received by direct shipment from

HOBART TOWN,

being the first large shipment of the season, it is intended to increase the sale of these celebrated Jams and introduce them more extensively, that they are now offered at a

REDUCED PRICE OF

Rs. 5-8 per dozen Tins, or As. 8 per single Tin, } for Cash only.

Those who have not yet tried the above Jams, consisting of—

Raspberry,	Black Currant,
Gooseberry,	Greengage,
Orleans Plum,	Golden Drop,

Precieusse De Tours Plum, a great favourite, should not lose this opportunity, before the rates are advanced, owing to the failure of the fruit season in the Home Markets and the pressure of the demand on the Tasmanian Jams, which are also not always procurable.

Apply to
W. J. ESSAI,
MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, FORT,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINMENTT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES: 38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing the quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that these include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

REDUCED PRICES. OCTOBER 1877.

SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.		Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice .... Rs.	37 0	...	VINO DE PASTO, a good generous DINNER WINE .... Rs.	26 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	37 0	...	PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
MANZANILLA, very, dry and pale	29 0	...	YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...	MARSALA	16 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...	MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character .... Rs.	32 0	17 8	FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour .... Rs.	27 0	15 0
			WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry. Rs.	46 0	24 8	TREACHER & Co.'s Light Dry	34 0	18 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	45 0	24 8	SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8			

CLARETS.

St. JULIN, MEDOC { Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines } Rs.	10 0	5 12	CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine) .... Rs.	21 0	11 8
BORDEAUX	10 0	5 12	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior after Dinner Wines }	26 0	14 8
PETIT MEDOC	12 8	7 4	CHATEAU MARGAUX	31 0	16 8
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0			

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine. Rs	31 8	...	BARSAC, light Table Wine .... Rs.	19 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...			

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN .... Rs.	29 0	15 8	CHABLIS .... Rs.	18 0	10 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0	RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
MACON	23 0	12 8			
BEAUNE	19 0	10 8			

HOCKS.

SUPERIOR SPARKLING .... Rs.	34 0	18 8	NIERSTEIN (STILL) .... Rs.	26 0	14 0
			HOCHHEIM „	25 0	13 8
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	42 0	23 0	STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL	23 8	...
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41 0	22 0	GIESENHEIM (STILL)	20 0	11 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0	LAUBENHEIM (STILL)	17 8	9 8

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING .... Rs.	32 0	...	SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0	SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL) ...... Rs.	27 0	...
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0	WINNINGEN	20 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled .... Rs.	30 0	...	WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27 0	...	WHISKEY, Scotch, Crabbie's	20 0	...
			Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend)	22 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy	23 0	...	HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	27 8	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...	Do. do. **	31 8	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18 0	...	Do do. ***	33 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...	MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
			MARTELL'S do.	27 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...	EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	36 0	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle.	3 12	2 0	VERMOUTH .... per bottle.	1 4	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest) „	3 8	2 0	FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ... „	3 8	1 12
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen „	2 12	1 8	GINGER WINE .... per dozen.	17 0	...
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery { Green „	7 0	3 12	ORANGE WINE „	17 0	...
{ Yellow „	5 8	3 0	ORANGE BITTERS „	18 0	10 0
COLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3 12	...	ANGOSTURA BITTERS „	...	24 0
CREME DE NOYEAU, best „	3 0	1 12	POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ... BRANDY BITTERS ... WINE BITTERS } ½ Pints.	...	12 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE „	3 0	...			
CREME DE ROSE „	3 0	1 12			
CREME DE VANILLE „	3 0	1 12			
ANISETTE „	3 0				

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.

"As great an advance over other aperient waters as they were over Epsom salts."—Dr. Silver, Physician and Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Charing Cross Hospital, London.

"Mild, certain, pleasant in flavour," according to Prof. Aitken, F.R.S., Royal Victoria Hos., Prof. Brunton, F.R.S. St. Bartholomew's Hos., London, and Prof. Roberts Univ. Coll. Hos., London (authors of the leading British textbooks of medicine).

HUNYADI JANOS.

"Most palatable, producing neither distress nor uneasiness."—Prof. MacNamara, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, Editor 7th Edition Neligan's Medicines.

Specially recommended for its richness in aperient salts, usefulness in bilious attacks, prevention of gout, rheumatism, piles, &c., by *Lancet, Brit. Med. Journal,* and the whole of Medical Press.

NEW APERIENT WATER.

Recommended for women and children by Baron Scanzoni, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. A. Martin, &c., &c.

Of all Chemists and Mineral Water Dealers ; Wholesale for Export from

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY LIMITED, 19, REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND whose Label is on every genuine bottle.

May be obtained from Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & COMPANY SUPPLY READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE every requisite for a **LAND OR SEA JOURNEY** suitable for all **CLIMATES.** Gentlemen on landing who may find their Clothing unsuitable for **TROPICAL WEAR** are respectfully invited to inspect A. & Co.'s **LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK.**

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED DAILY,
From Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 3-8 per box of 100.

MACHINE-CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S 'GOLDEN BLOCK,' MIXTURE.

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

Per 1 *lb. Tin—Rs.* 3-4 | *Per* ½ *lb. Tin—Rs.* 1-12.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
"CAVITE" BRAND.

No. 1	per Box of	50	Rs. 5
No. 2	do.	100	„ 7
No. 3	do.	200	„ 9

All Brands of INDIAN CIGARS beautifully matured.

FOR GENERAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SECOND
GRAND BALLOON ASCENT
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT THE
LALL BAGH GARDENS
ON
SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 1, 1877.

Special arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Visitors and to prevent confusion.

GRAND FINAL ASCENT AT 3 P.M.

PRICE OF ADMISSION, EIGHT ANNAS.

A FEW CHAIRS AT TWO RUPEES.

Trespassers without paying will be taken into Custody.

Tickets to be had of SOUNDY & Co.

Refreshments of the best quality.

Special arrangements have been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company to run as many trains as may be required between 12-30 and 3 P.M. (Railway Time) from Boree Bunder to Chinchpoogly, and calling at the Musjid and Byculla Stations to pick up passengers.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1878.
At the usual low rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
LEATH AND ROSS'
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

	Cash Prices.
GLOBULES	per bottle 12 as.
PILULES	„ 12 as.
TINCTURES	„ 12 as.
ALSO	
CAMPHOR PILLS	„ 14 as.
NEURALINE, for Neuralgia	per bottle 14 as. and Rs. 2

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CRETONNES
and
CHINTZS,
A very choice selection just to hand.
CHINTZS.
Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25 per piece
of 28 yards.
CRETONNES,
from 8 Annas
to
Rs. 2 per yard.

Samples post free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW DRESS
MATERIAL
just received
in all the most
fashionable shades
and fabrics.
From 4 Annas
to
Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Samples free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KID GLOVES.
From the best
French Makers,
LIGHT TINTS,
MEDIUM TINTS,
WHITE
BLACK
Double Buttons.
Rs. 3 per pair.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS
IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

Black stiff square crown	Rs. 8 8
Black stiff round crown	Rs. 9 8
Black soft square crown	Rs. 8 8
Black soft round crown	Rs. 9 8
DRAB FELT HATS	Rs. 8 8
BROWN FELT HATS	Rs. 8 8
FINE DRAB SHELLS	Rs. 8 8 & 13 8

10 *per cent. discount for Cash.*

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED TEMPORARILY, accustomed to Tracing and Squaring Dimensions. Apply to DAVID GOSTLING, Esq., Architect, Byculla Bridge.

WANTED, STABLE ACCOMMODATION in the Fort. Apply to G. W. MOULTRIE, 36, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—ABRAMOVITZ & Co. have REMOVED to No. 26, APOLLO STREET, SASSOON'S BUILDING.

SUPERFINE CARD BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, an English-built PONY CART in good order, owner leaving Bombay. Apply to J.H.C., Post Office.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON WAGONNETTE, with a pair of Arab Horses and Harness complete. Apply to J. M. GRIGOR, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

FRESH HAMS AND BACON JUST RECEIVED.
J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES,
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

THE GIRGAUM PAPER MILL is now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for all sorts of CASING (Bundling) and TOP PAPER Manufactured under European superintendence at Annas Two-and-quarter per lb. nett.

Samples can be had on application to the Undersigned at the Mill premises during office hours.

BABAJEE CASSINATHJEE,
Manager G. P. Mill.

Girgaum Paper Mill, New Breach Candy Road, Nov. 14, 1877.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to BUILD a LARGE HOUSE, SHOP, or OFFICE, on the site of Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s old shop, which has lately been destroyed by fire, and the stables, &c., in the rear of it, the whole comprising an area of about 1,000 square yards ; and if any Firm or Company will enter into an AGREEMENT with the Undersigned to RENT it for a LONG TERM, he is prepared to build it according to an APPROVED DESIGN.

Communications will be received up to the 31 December 1877.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, CARTING, &c.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LIMITED, invites TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING, and STACKING all CONSIGNMENTS of COAL that may arrive in harbour during the year 1878, and for LANDING and CARTING all other GOODS to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tender and Schedule of conditions can be obtained free of charge, at the Offices of the Company, No 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Landing," &c., and addressed to the Undersigned, will be received up to Noon of the 4th day of December 1877.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender

WALTER SCOTT, C.E.,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, November 20 1877.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES ASPHALTES
(LIMITED).

FRENCH ASPHALTE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company in Bombay are prepared to take orders for the supply of ASPHALTE and BITUMEN for the use of Municipalities, and will afford every information as to cost and method of working. For durability and cheapness the material supplied by this Company has been proved to have advantages over any other yet produced.

It has been eminently successful in the making of SKATING RINKS, some of the largest and best in ENGLAND having been laid by this Company.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

Bombay, August 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE
BISCUITS.
The most convenient, healthful,
nourishing and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
¼ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COD LIVER OIL.

WE have just received from Norway our annual supply of the above Oil. It is reported to be the finest produced for many Seasons, the fisheries having been unusually successful. We would strongly recommend patients to lay in a supply.

Pints...... Re. 1-4 Dozen...... Rs. 12

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,
ON HORSEBACK THROUGH ASIA MINOR.
By CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY.

In 2 vols. demy 8vo. cloth extra, with 3 Maps and Portrait, price Rs. 25.

Athenæum.—"Captain Burnaby's many admirers will be glad to accompany him on his ride through Asia Minor.........The traveller is, as before, full of animation, energy, and resource, and the subject is certainly one of more real importance.........Varied pictures, grave and gay by turns, but drawn with unfailing life and spirit."

Pall Mall Gazette.—"There is the same spirit in the style, and even greater interest in the subject............ Full of information in matters of great interest."

Field.—"If you once take up 'On Horseback through Asia Minor' you will not put it down, we think, until the two or three last pages are reached.........Captain Burnaby's delightful volumes."

Globe.—"Captain Burnaby rides well, he writes even better."

Daily Telegraph.—"These intensely interesting volumes."

THACKER AND COMPANY,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

WILL BE READY,
ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER FIRST,
CHARIVARI'S
CHRISTMAS ANNUAL,
SECOND ISSUE.
Containing
PRIZE TALE,
PRIZE POEM,
PRIZE CONUNDRUM,
with numerous other TALES, POEMS, CONUNDRUMS and a budget of Puns, Puzzles, &c., and an
ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR,
suitable for the
FESTIVE SEASON.

Beautifully illustrated and bound in a fancy stiff cover specially designed at Home.

Price, Rs. 2-8 ;
or with Mofussil Postage, Rs. 2-12.
ORDER EARLY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

(THURSDAY EVENING, 29TH Nov. 1877.

THIS has been a very quiet uneventful day in business circles, and we have no change of any importance to call attention to in the position either of our own markets or of those at Home, regarding which telegraphic intelligence has reached us. There have to-day also been rumours of disquieting political intelligence from Home, but no information of a positive and tangible character has reached us.

Consols in London were yesterday unaltered, and French Rentes had recovered the decline noticed by us yesterday, which facts do not point to darker clouds on the political horizon. Enfaced Rupee Paper on the other hand had somewhat declined, being quoted at 81¼ for Four and Four-and-a-half and 89 per cent. for Five-and-a-half per cents. About £75,000 were yesterday withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

In Mincing Lane Coffee is reported firm at previous rates; Cocoanut had declined 5s. per ton for Ceylon, while Cochin was unaltered.

Piece Goods in Manchester were described as steady. In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed yesterday with supplies freely offered, and sales reported of 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats; no alteration in prices being advised.

Yesterday's New York telegram indicate no changes there in the prices of Middling Uplands ready or for February shipment. The receipts of Cotton at the American ports show the following comparisons :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
One day's Receipts	23,000	39,000	22,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,444,000	1,781,000	1,540,000

Reuter confirms the intelligence received earlier from private sources of the intended resumption of Council Drafts on the 12th December, for which date Bills for £200,000 are advertised. Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 54d per ounce, and Exchange on India for Bills at 60 days' sight at 1s. 8⅝d. per rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here at yesterday's rates with the exception that Bank Bills at 6 months' sight could be bought at 1s. 9½d. per rupee. There was no change during the day, notwithstanding the receipt from Calcutta of the intelligence of a reduction of 1 per cent. in the rates of interest of the Bank of Bengal. Business continues as restricted as ever, the amount of private paper offering either ready or for forward delivery being still very insignificant, and the demand for Bank Bills being extremely limited. For forward delivery Mercantile Bills could be sold to-day at 1-16 advance on current rates up to the end of the year and ⅛ advance up to the end of March. We quote on London :—

		per Re.
Bank Bills on demand	.........1s. 8⅝d.	
Do. at 6 months' sight	...1s. 9½d.	,,
Credits, ,, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9d.	,,
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,,	...1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 9 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged, and may be called quite nominal, for the day's transactions, if any, must have been extremely limited. We quote 3-16 per cent. premium for Bills on demand, and ¼ per cent. discount for Bills at 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues extremely dull, and out of demand at 94 for Four, 94½ for Four-and-a-half, and 101⅞ for Five-and-a-half per cents.

SHARES.—The Market remains quiet and with but little change to notice in quotations. In Land Companies' shares the only alteration is an advance of Rs. 2½ in Port Cannings. Bank and Press Companies' scrip shows no movement. In Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares we observe an advance of Rs. 5 in Fleming and Khuttao Mucconjee. The Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation's shares are quoted at Rs. 1,890, being an advance of Rs. 20 per share.

For Cotton the market is to-day reported firm at unaltered quotations, but the amount of business which has transpired has been very small.

SEEDS.—There has been a fair demand for Linseed and Rape at our quotations of yesterday.

FREIGHTS continue very dull and are, if anything, a shade weaker, although hardly sufficient business to test the market has been reported.

PIECE GOODS.—The market has been quiet but steady at unaltered quotations. From the Bazaar moderate clearances are reported, but with first hands business continues very restricted.

COALS.—We have not the slightest change to report in the position of the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	697½
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	1062½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665½

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.* 4 p. s	790 xd
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited............	7,500	150	all	..	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	675
Port Canning Land Company. Limited............	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	225 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	900
Albert Ginning Co......	200	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	360
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)...	155	500	all	45 p.s.	465
Indian Press Co........	1,000	350	all	14 do	185
Broach Cotton Co.......	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co..............	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co........	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co..	500	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	975
Fort Press Co..........	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	975
French Press Co........	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co......	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co..............	125	400	350	40 do	330
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	330
Scinde Press Co........	400	850	750	60 do	450
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld......	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,075 xd
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co..............	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co..............	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	560

*Per Share for the half-year

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. MORGLAY, 974 tons, Captain J. Ward, sailed yesterday for Cochin in ballast.

THE s. s. LADY LYCETT, 1198 tons, Captain J. L. Eratt, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain J. C. DeCosta, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP ELWELL, 1,461 tons, Captain J. G. Barstow, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Liverpool (August 6th), with a cargo of 2,000 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. C. B. Prichard, Mr. J. Anson, and eighty-six deck passengers.

THE s. s. BLENHEIM, 1,307 tons, Captain A. C. Holand, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant, from Calcutta (November 18th), with a cargo of 22,341 bags rice, 1,632 bags sugar, 50 packages dry ginger, 100 bales jute, 2,024 bags coolie, 9 packages sundries, 203 bundles hemp twine, 1,303 packages gunny bags, 1 case copperware, and 1 keg tobacco. She spake the ship Burmah from Rangoon to Bombay, all well; the vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Blenheim (s)	Holand	Calcutta, Nov 8.
	Elwell	Barstow	Liverpool, Aug 6.
29	Travancore (s)	Barrett	Suez, Nov 10.
	Olympian............	....	Glasgow.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Lady Lycett (s)	Eratt	Calcutta.
	Morglay (s)	Ward	Cochin.
	Pearl (s)	DeCosta	Coast and Cutch.
	Punjaub (s)	Smith	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Mirrapore, to China.

Steamer Assam, to Australia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
26	Goa (s)	....	Bombay.
27	British Empire	....	Vizagapatam.
	Czarewitch	....	Calcutta.
	Tenasserim (s)............	....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

27	Henry Miller	....	Kottapatam.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14 Oxfordshire, ss, Steiger, from Colombo.
15 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from London.
16 August, ss, Chriestensen, from Bombay.
16 Irouwaddy, ss, Gouvain, from Marseilles.
17 Mansoura E, ss, Lutfie, from Berbara.
17 Lady Clair, ss, Jarvis, from Glasgow.
18 Kashgar, ss, Baker, from Calcutta.
18 Achille, ss, Forti, from Bombay.
19 Deccan, ss, Gaby, from Bombay.
19 Holland, ss, Adriani, from Amsterdam.
20 Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, frm Plymouth.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14 Oxfordshire, ss, Steiger, to London P out.
15 Vestal, H M S, Selby, to Zanzibar.
16 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, to Bombay.
16 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to Calcutta.
17 August, ss Chriestensen, to Jeddah.
17 Irouwaddy, ss, Gouvain, to Shanghai.
18 Lady Clare, ss, Jarvis, to Bombay.
18 Kashgar, ss, Baker, to Southampton.
18 Achille, ss, Forti, to Trieste.
18 Deccan, ss, Gaby, to Venice.
20 Breadalbane, ship, Cowley, to Calio.
20 Holland, ss, Adriani, to Batavia.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Diamond, H M S, Bosanquet, from Berbera.
Reciprocity, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Mansoura, E ss, Lutfie, from Berbera.
Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, from Plymouth.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nellie Martin s—2 casks brasswire, Essoofbhoy Caderbhoy.
Zante s—250 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Oimara—200 casks cement, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Marrodale—10 casks birds shot, Abdoolally Essoofbhoy 5 hogsheads port wine, Jametjee Nowrojee; 65 packages tar, Currimjee Moosajee; 40 bales straw boards, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Italia s—30 cases rum, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 200 bundles hoop-iron, W and A Graham and Co.
Arch Druid s—21 bundles sheet iron, 15 bundles steel hoops and 10 bundles iron hoops, Tyebjee Sullemanjee.
Australia s—8 cases butter, 1 case provision and 3 cases essence peppermint and Ginger, Hajee Esmail Fazul.
Scotland s—38 cases oilmanstore, Bolton and Co.
Mirzapore s—23 cases medicine other sorts, R L Southern and Co; 101 cases oilmanstores, Bomanjee Manuckjee Punthakey.
Agra—367 blocks asphalte, Shaik Ahmed Noordin; 50 casks alum, Cowasjee Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—175 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nellie Martin s—65 bales cotton wase, Govindram Dwarkadass; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 12 bales wool and 12 bales goad hair, Kessowjee Poonja.
Italia s—46½ cwts myrabollams, 10 cwts B horns and 1 cwt D horns, Ahmed Hajee Essa.
Childwall Hall s—320½ cwts wheat, Bhimjee Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

Nizam s—400 gallons mineral water, Variseebhoy Poonja and Co; 6 bales carpets, Choonilall Monmohundass; 750 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1 box silver coins value of Rs 650, Grindlay Groom and Co; 10 bales skins, Esmalbhoy Russool; 9 bales skins, Nenseybhoy Gangjee; 3 bales skins and 16 bales hides, Abdoolrehmon Esmail; 32 cases india rubber, Anundjee Visram; 4 cwts E teeth, Allarukhia Sazun 8 cwts E teeth, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosein; 16 bales hides, Fuckeermahamed Munjee; 3 bales hides, Curumsey Poonja; 3 bales hides, Laduck Hassum; 3 bales skins, Caderbhoy Elybux; 3 bales rugh, H Pestonjee; 11½ cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 4 cases mother of pearl shells, Sallay Mahamed Sewjee; 800 cwts wheat, Soonderdass Damoder; 8 bales skins, Allarukia Nuthoo; 31 bundles E teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mahamed; 8 bales hides, Hajee Ebram Tar Mahamed; 8 cases fishmaws, Allarukiabhoy Sazen; 54 cases olibanum and 60 cwts coolfa, Allymahamed Hoosein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cydonia s—7,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lombardy s—200 cwts B horns, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

W H Atkinson s—5,199 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co: 260 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.
Airy s—510 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Australia s—10 boxes silver coins value Rs 44,300, The French Bank.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; cotton A C Dady and Co.
Italia s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—56 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Austria s—28½ cwts indigo, Lulloobhoy Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Tagus s—90 bales cotton, Young and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

Beazley, Major, Bombay A A G N D, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 29.

Scowfield, Capt, Madras 12th Lancers, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Warren, Major, Madras R A, on duty, to Tanghoo.
Jenkins, Major, Bombay 1st Lancers, to rejoin, to Poona.
Prendergast, Surg, Bombay A M D, to join, to Poona.
Reid, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.
Boyd, Major, Bombay Comst Dept, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 29.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Conductor F C Somers, Ordnance Department, is granted a retiring pension of £36-10 per annum, payable in England.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut W L Searle, late Indian Navy, a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, vice Captain Robinson.

The Rev J Higgins, Acting Chaplain of Deolali, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks from the date of his leaving that station.

The Rev A G Lewis, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to act at Deolali during Mr Higgins' absence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr H J Parsons to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri as a temporary arrangement.

Mr H J Parsons, C S, having returned from furlough on the 21st instant, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding fifteen days.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr E D Sharkey, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Kanara, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes in the Kanara District.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Azam Madhavrao Govind, Mahalkari of Petha Khalapur, Taluka Karjat, in the Tanna District, the powers of a Mamlatdar.

The Hon the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has extended to 13th February the leave of absence without pay for nine months, granted to Mr L Fletcher, Attorney for Paupers, from 12th March.

Rao Saheb Narayan Govind Apte, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge at Panwel, in the Tanna District, is allowed furlough for one year and three months from 2nd January 1878.

Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Phadke to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Shrigonda, in the Ahmednagar District, from 1st December next.

Mr Prabhakar Vithal Gunte to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Dahiwari, in the Satara District, vice Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Phadke.

Mr G B Reid, Acting First Assistant Collector in the District of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Ahmedabad.

Mr G W Forrest resumed charge of the Office of Head Master of the Surat High School on the 20th instant, before noon.

Mr F L Charles, Acting First Assistant Collector of Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 2nd December.

Mr C F G Lester passed the prescribed examination in Hindostani according to the Lower Standard on the 5th instant.

Mr John Jardine, C S, to act as Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, Educational, and Secret Departments during the absence of Mr C Gonne on leave, or until further orders.

The following Officers passed the prescribed examination in Marathi on the 23rd instant :—Mr D F Leao, Head Clerk to the Collector of Ahmednagar; Mr H D E Forbes, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Guzerat; Mr L R Marquis, 2nd Clerk to the Acting Police Commissioner, N D; Mr W S Owen, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, S M Country.

Mr J E Oliphant has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 25th September 1877.

Mr C M Hogg, who proceeded to England upon leave under medical certificate on 7th May 1877, has been permitted on account of ill health to retire from Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 23rd October.

The services of Mr H G Daniell, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, and Mr C A Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab. The services of Lieutenant G H M Bellasis, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Nov. 9th.)

Admiralty, 7th November, 1877.

The Rev H B Harper, B. A., has been appointed Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date.

Chief Inspector of Machinery R Sampson has this day been placed on the Retired List.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Nov. 9th.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 9th November.

5th Dragoon Guards, Sub-Lieut G H Maddison to be Lieut. Lieut the Hon K D St. Lawrence to be Second Lieut, in succession to Sub-Lieut H Elston, transferred to the 54th Foot.

8th Hussars, Lieut L H Jones, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut A M Crofton, promoted. Lieut A A Rawlinson to be Adjutant, vice Lieut G A de Visme, promoted. Quartermaster J W Kelly retires on half-pay.

Grenadier Guards. The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts to be Lieuts :—A F Acland-Hood. C W Daly. The Hon G F H Somerset. Sub-Lieut A H Thistlethwayte, from the 19th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut, in succession to Captain the Hon G P H Villiers, promoted. Lieut Lord A M A Percy to be Adjutant, vice Captain Lord A C Gordon-Lennox, promoted.

Scots Guards, Surgeon T J Peatfield, from half-pay, Medical Department, to be Surgeon, vice E W Cottle, resigned.

Brigade Depots, to be Lieutenant-Colonels: Shurlock Henning, C. B., from half-pay, late 38th Foot. G. E. Baynes, from half-pay, late 8th Foot. J. Rose, from half-pay, late 2nd Foot. G.M. Miller, C.B., from half-pay, late 79th Foot.

1st Foot, Captain W Freeborn retires on a pension.

9th Foot, The undermentioned Lieutenants have been appointed Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps :—F W Egerton, R E N Thomas.

19th Foot, Captain T D Rew retires on a pension.

27th Foot, Captain R W Brownrigg retires on half-pay.

33rd Foot, The undermentioned Lieutenants have been appointed Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps :—E C M Lushington. H P Picot.

34th Foot, Lieut G W Younghusband has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

52nd Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon E G Curzon retires on half-pay.

58th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant L McMahon to be Lieutenant.

63rd Foot, The undermentioned Lieuts have been appointed Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps ;—Charles J S Whittall. G L Garstin.

66th Foot, Lieut F B Dillon retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

74th Foot, Lieut C W Carey to be Adjutant, vice Lieut J. O. Toler, promoted.

76th Foot, Lieut Col C R Richardson retires on full-pay.

80th Foot, Sub-Lieut T E Griffin to be Lieut.

83rd Foot, Quartermaster Sergeant A Crawley, from the 48th Foot, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut W Stewart, promoted.

88th Foot, Lieut G W Freckleton to be Second Lieutenant.

89th Foot, Lieut J de Courcy D Meade has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Sub-Lieut J D Standen to be Lieut.

102nd Foot, Sub-Lieut J. T. Scott to be Lieut.

103rd Foot, The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—W. H. S. O'Neill. R. D. Vincent.

Garrisons, Sergeant-Major W. Cottrell, from the Royal Engineers, to be Quartermaster at Gibraltar, vice H. Macdonald, V.C., retired on half-pay.

Medical Department, Surgeon Major W. M. Calder retires upon temporary half-pay.

Half-pay, Major and Brevet Colonel A. Wombwell, from half-pay, late Depot Battalion, Assistant Adjutant-General, Portsmouth, to be Lieut-Colonel. Captain and Brevet, Colonel H. C. Faulkner, from half-pay, Unattached, Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col C. R. Richardson, 76th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Colonel, upon retiring upon full-pay.

Captain W. Freeborn, 1st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major, upon retiring upon a pension.

Captain T D Rew, 19th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major, upon retiring on a pension.

Quartermaster J. W. Kelly, 8th Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Captain, upon retiring on half pay.

Lieut H. Olive, retired Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary J. Costello, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.

Major A. Benett, 7th Foot, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice the late Major F. C. Donne, half-pay, late 109th Foot, whose promotion to Lieut-Colonel is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officers to be Colonels :—
Lieut-Col. R. Mallaby, Bombay Staff Corps.
Lieut Col. A. A. Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut-Col. W. J. Chads, 62nd Foot.
Major and Brevet Lieut-Col. C E Mansfield, half pay, Unattached, Consul-General in Roumania.

War Office, November 9.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Alfred Sharpe, M.D., to be Visiting Surgeon for Woolwich, under the Contagious Diseases Acts, vice Dr. Stuart, resigned; Alexander Forsyth, M.D., to be Visiting Surgeon for Greenwich; and H W S Sturton, M.R.C.S. England, to be Assistant Visiting Surgeon for Greenwich.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th November 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·880
Temperature of the Air............	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer............	74·8
Dew Point	71·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·719
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)...	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	75·3
General Direction of wind............	NNW, N, NNE, NE, NW NNW, N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	253.

CALENDAR FOR NOV.—DEC. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon............ 5th, 2h. 55·0m. A.M.
First Quarter............ 13th, 2h. 25·5m. A.M.
Full Moon .... 20th, 4h. 42·6m. P.M.
Last Quarter............ 27th, 11h. 10·9m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fr. 30	......	6 18	5 20	6 51 m 8 2 a	0 41 m 1 30 a
Dec. Sat. 1	......	6 19	5 20	7 51 m 9 5 a	1 57 m 2 24 a
Sun. 2	1st Sunday in Advent..	6 19	5 20	8 41 m 9 59 a	2 59 m 3 11 a
Mon. 3	....	6 20	5 20	9 31 m 10 46 a	3 55 m 3 57 a
Tues. 4	....	6 21	5 20	10 17 m 11 30 a	4 43 m 4 41 a
Wed. 5	....	6 21	5 20	10 59 m	5 27 m 5 21 a
Th. 6	......	6 22	5 21	0 10 m 11 42 m	6 9 m 6 1 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

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NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BAND.

WANTED, BANDSMEN, from the 1st January 1878. Apply by letter to the President of Band Committee, forwarding references as to character and qualifications. Only men of good character need apply.

T. DUNNE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th November 1877.

For Sale at this Office.
MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
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TURKEY IN EUROPE
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Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6
WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

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Size 23½ by 16 inch.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
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,, ,, with Rollers.10 ,,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

SEDGWICK—November 27th, at The Hook, Northaw, Hertfordshire, Mrs. Roger Sedgwick, of a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

GORDON—MERRICK—November 29th, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Dr. Maule, William Gordon, Esq., Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., to Miss Isabella Wilkinson Merrick, niece of T. C. Glover, Esq.

MACDONALD—AKEHURST—November 28th, at the Church Mission, Girgaum, Bombay, by the Rev. T. Carss, M. A., James O. Macdonald, C. E., son of the late Major General Wm. Pitt-Macdonald, Madras Staff Corps, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of W. V. Akehurst, Esq., Ballarat, Australia.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOND—November 21st, at Kurnool, the wife of Mr. H. M. Bond, Supervisor, D. P. W., of a son.

BALDREY—November 26th, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Robert Baldrey, Superintendent, Government Lithographic Department, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1877.

LORD DERBY'S speech, reported in to-day's telegram, once more restricts the definition of English interests in the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Basin to the protection of Constantinople and the Suez Canal, and distinctly and in the most explicit terms abandons Armenia to Russia, as Lord Derby is of opinion that the Euphrates Valley is worth nothing to the rulers of India. That it should be worth a good deal to England's rival, who wishes to invade India, seems to be a matter of no consequence to Lord Derby. It is now therefore settled that England abandons to Russia all Asia north of the Himalayas; and, in conformity with this policy, Lord Lytton should at once withdraw the British garrison from Quetta. There is no mistaking the special significance of Lord Derby's declaration at a time when the Russians have gained possession of all Armenia; and it is now plain that the Tories are as reluctant as the Whigs to construct and fight for an imperial policy for England. One turns in despair to the Radicals, and remembers that Mr. Joseph Cowen, the Republican member for Newcastle, had the courage last year to remind the House of Commons that, when Cromwell ruled England, he knew how to make the English name respected all over Europe. If the Russians are allowed to gain many more successes, it is possible that the English nation, sick of the insincerity of Whigs and Tories, may turn for help to the Radicals.

"CLERICALITY" is the title of an admirable paper which appears in last month's number of *Fraser's Magazine*. The views which it expresses are obviously capable of a very easy application to ecclesiastical affairs in India, and are, moreover, in complete accord with opinions which we have frequently uttered in the columns of this journal. We propose, therefore, to present our readers with an outline of the paper, and to discuss, with special reference to the attitude of ecclesiasticism in this country, the main positions which it asserts and defends. The writer begins with a reference—which in the present crisis of affairs in France cannot but be regarded as peculiarly seasonable and appropriate—to the French form of Clericality, and shows that the French Radical, believing firmly, and not without reason, that *Les Cléricaux* are the source of all the evils which afflict his country, regards the priestly class with supreme hatred, and their lay followers with infinite contempt. He then humorously contrasts the British form of Clericality with the French, and the attitude of the British layman towards his rector with that of the French layman towards his priest. In France, the clerical faction are an organised political power; in England, priestism is less obtrusive and therefore less odious. "The French howl of 'à bas les prêtres!'" is consequently modified into "the English growl of 'bother the parson!'" Yet it cannot be doubted that sacerdotalism is increasing and developing on the British side of the Channel. This may be due partly to the influence of the Oxford movement, and partly to the development, inevitable in these busy days, of the principle of division of labour. The increase of Clericality is exemplified in the attitude of the priestly caste towards such pressing questions as the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the education controversy, and Agricultural Labourers' Unions, and in their views as to the foreign policy of the nation. In regard to all these matters, their position has conspicuously been a clerical, not a national, one. The remarkable change in clerical dress which has taken place during the past five-and-twenty years is significant of a corresponding change in clerical opinion. The abandonment, for instance, of the academical gown, which "meant that the "preacher was addressing his congregation "simply as an educated man," in favour of the surplice, which "marks him as the bearer of an "ecclesiastical office," symbolizes an increasing divergence between clergy and laity. The writer also discusses the influence of diocesan organization on Clericality, and shows how the increased activity and enlarged pretensions of the episcopate secure uniformity of clerical action at the cost of the individual independence of the clergy.

Many of our author's remarks are as strikingly applicable to Indian Clericality as they are to its British prototype. For it is unquestionable that in our midst, no less than in its native home, the spirit of Anglicanism has, within a much shorter period than that mentioned by the writer in *Fraser*, sprung into new life and activity. The Indian Church Establishment is no longer what it once was, a refuge for clerical indolence and incompetence. The round of clerical duty which the Government chaplain is now expected to perform is well-nigh as extensive as that which falls to the lot of any hard-worked curate at home. And while frankly acknowledging that this increased bustle and activity ought, in all charity, to be regarded as an indication of an improved spiritual life, it is well that we should be fully alive to the social and political bearings of this revival of clerical feeling. We have, on more than one occasion, pointed out some of those considerations which led us to regard with anything but unmixed satisfaction the restless ambition of the Anglo-Indian episcopate. On grounds of political expediency, we deprecated the hasty and ill-judged action of the Indian bishops in publicly announcing their intention to include among the acknowledged duties of their office the superintendence of missionary work. And if threats of this kind, however empty and meaningless, are likely to alarm native superstition and wound native sensibility, no less surely do they tend to alienate the sympathies of intelligent Anglo-Indians. That a social and intellectual gulf separates clergy from laity, and that this gulf is ever widening and deepening, is as true here as in England, while there are in the circumstances of that branch of the Anglican Church which is located in our midst certain peculiarities which tend to make this increasing divergence more painfully evident than it would otherwise be. The paper of which we have presented a meagre outline regards the growing power of the bishops over their clergy as the great secret of the increase of Clericality of which it complains. Now, in no part of the British Empire do such peculiar and complicated relations subsist between a bishop and his clergy as those which bind the members of the Indian Ecclesiastical Department to their Chaplain-General. Nowhere else are the theoretic claims of the episcopal office sustained and fortified by the well-nigh arbitrary powers of the head of a department; and we need not wonder that an unprecedentedly vigorous effort has been recently made to reduce the whole body of missionary clergy to the level of unquestioning submission already occupied by the Govenment chaplains. No one who reads a newspaper can for a moment doubt that the Anglo-Indian type of clerical human nature differs in no material respect from that with which the English public has of late years been familiarised. If any difference might be suggested, it is that the former has even more cogent reasons than the latter to cherish a lively sense of the duty of a clergyman towards his bishop. "Be virtuous "and you will be happy!" is a piece of advice which, if addressed to an Indian cleric, would be painfully suggestive of a dire alternative. "The other side of nowhere" is not a cheerful place at the best of times; and we need scarcely say that there are stations in an Indian diocese sufficiently purgatorial to melt into penitence the most contumacious clergyman that ever roused a bishop's ire. And if the punishment of disobedience be more terrible than in a colder and more invigorating climate, disobedience itself is not accompanied by those ameliorating circumstances which sometimes invest it with a dangerous fascination. We remember, indeed, the admiring awe with which certain rare instances of clerical independence have been regarded by Anglo-Indian society; but after-events have generally proved, and the offenders themselves have been the first to acknowledge, the hopelessness of a contest with the ecclesiastical powers that be. Society in India is too languid to appreciate an assertion of individual rights; and the clergyman who quarrelled with his bread and butter would be safe to lose the consolations, feeble at the best, of public sympathy. The chaplain, belonging as he does to a highly respectable branch of the Government service, is socially "secure to be as blest as he can bear;" and opposition to the wishes of his diocesan, however reasonable and proper that opposition might be, would certainly not improve his social status, while it would deprive him of the esteem of that large class of officials in every department of the service whose rule of faith and of practice would seem to be summed up in the convenient formula, "the gods can do no wrong." Few Anglo-Indians have time or inclination to inquire into the rights and wrongs of ecclesiastical squabbles; and the few who have are likely to conclude that what would be a breach of discipline in the case of a military or civil official cannot be otherwise regarded in the case of a clergyman. The possibility of conscience having anything to do with the matter hardly occurs to men who are accustomed and obliged to do as they are told; and so the clergyman who has made himself disagreeable to his bishop is pretty sure to be generally regarded as either a fanatic or a fool. In fact, an Anglo-Indian cleric has nothing to gain and everything to lose by thinking and acting for himself; and we need scarcely wonder that men who are practically debarred from all chance of independent thought and action should readily fall into the habit of thinking that the best example which they can possibly follow is that of "obedient Yamen, who answered Amen, and did—as he was bid."

And if Indian Clericality be the same in *essence* as its English source, it is also the same in its *developments*, or as much so as the differing conditions of English and of Indian life permit. Notably is this true in the matter of education, which the writer in *Fraser* selects as one of the crucial tests of Clericality. We need not go far from our own doors to be reminded of the part which Anglicanism has played in the educational affairs of this city. The existence of four European High Schools where there ought to be only one is a standing reproach to men who, more intolerant and unreasonable in their ambition than Cæsar himself, prefer undisputed sway over a little institution of their own making to the divided sovereignty of a great European College. To the pretensions of Clericality are also due the repeated failures which have attended its educational efforts, and the comparative success of the institutions, "schism shops" though they be, which are free from its baneful influence. A real interest in education pre-supposes a whole-hearted purpose; and where it is manifest that education is merely regarded as a means of asserting and maintaining clerical influence, it is useless to look for a success which has not been sought and would not be valued.

We cannot possibly end our notice of this pithy and vigorous article better than in the author's own concluding words :—"It ought "surely to be the object of all Christian ministers to efface themselves, to make themselves "unnecessary, to prepare men to do without "them; whereas the whole working of the "spirit of which we have been speaking is to "make the clergy indispensable, to mark them "as a separate, sacred, mystic class, to keep "the people in perpetual tutelage. Women, "and men who are like women, may perhaps "be influenced by the self-assertion of a sacerdotal caste; but men are sure to be repelled "by what they cannot respect as genuine. The "more manly and the less priestly our clergy "are, the less will they be surrounded by admiring devotees, the fewer presents of mediæval embroidery will they receive; but "the more will they be rewarded by that "noblest of all rewards, the hearty trust "and allegiance of free, thoughtful, independent-minded men."

DELAY OF THE STEAMER WITH THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH NOV.

THE Mongolia, bringing the Brindisi Mails of the 16th Nov. from London, has been delayed by bad weather, and again by a stoppage in the Canal; and did not leave Suez until 1 p.m. on Tuesday, the 27th inst., her proper date being the 23rd.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 9TH NOV.

THE P. and O.S.N. Company's s.s. Travancore, Commander W. Barratt, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 9th inst. She left Aden on the 22nd at 7 a.m. for Bombay. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Venice—Mr and Mrs Arbuthnot, Mrs Reeves and infant, Mr J Cordery, Mr Henricks, Mrs Beatly, Mrs F Hore, Mr Pawlett, Mr Turnour, and Mr Latham.

From Brindisi—Mr Mulock, Mr Read, Major Johnstone, Mr Steel, Mr McMeckin, Mr E Partridge, Mr Emery, Mr McDougal, Major and Mrs Stewart, Mr Clay, Mr A Howell, Mrs Duff, Mr Rushton.

From Southampton—Mr Bland, Mr Goodhall, Mr Drummond and Brother, Miss Moyle, Mr Fagan, Mr McGowan, Mrs Ashburnham, Mr and Mrs Kennedy, Capt W Gowan, Capt Hickson, Mr R Ellwood, Capt Farmer, Dr and Mrs Thompson, Mr Wilkinson, Mr Thompson, Mr Charlton, Mr Brewis, Mr Grassley, Mr English, Mrs Hight, Mr and Mrs Liddell, Mr R Phillips, Mr J Hedley, Mr J Hoare, Mr G Davison.

From Alexandria—Mr Ganzer, Mr E Bernard, and Mr H Collins.

From Aden—Mr Cartwright.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

THE week has been one of uninterrupted disaster to the Turkish arms. In Armenia, the campaign is to all appearances at an end. Mukhtar Pasha has been driven from the position he held at Deve Boyun; and thus the last chance of defending Erzeroum is gone. There is even a report that already it has fallen into Russian hands. Various places are mentioned as likely to be selected by Mukhtar Pasha as a point of refuge; Erzingan and Trebizond being generally regarded as the most accessible to the Turkish commander. There is this in favour of Mukhtar, that positions for defence were prepared on the Erzingan and Trebizond roads so long back as last spring, and, although he has now an army of but 10,000 fighting men, he may be able to join hands with the reinforcements on the way from Constantinople. But these are mere speculations, and the fact remains that, for the present, the Turkish cause is hopelessly beaten in Asia Minor. The prospects of Turkey are quite as dark in the European seat of war. The investment of Plevna is now complete; and—even making all allowances for the chances of war—I am afraid that town will turn out a Turkish Sedan. Under these circumstances, the collapse of Turkey is regarded as imminent, and, as a natural result, the diplomats of the different Powers are busying themselves in discussing the terms of peace. It is significant of the interest excited in the Eastern Question by the recent turn of affairs that, during the present week, we have had three Cabinet meetings. Our Government, indeed, is now confronted by the really supreme question, whether or not it is prepared to resort to extreme measure in opposition to some Russian demands. At the close of the Crimean War, Russia found herself trammelled by two serious embarrassments. The first, was the prohibition to have ships of war on the Black Sea; and the second, the prohibition to send ships of war through the Bosphorus or Dardanelles. There was, besides, the question of the loss of territory she had sustained by the pushing back of the Bessarabian frontier. The Black Sea difficulty, as everybody knows, Russia has got rid of; the two remaining embarrassments she will use her utmost efforts to remove at the end of the present war. A rectification of the Bessarabian frontier would simply mean that Russia should resume control over the navigation of the Danube. It is difficult to forecast the attitude of our Government on this question. There are those who think we can safely entrust the protection of the navigation of the Danube to Austria and Germany. But, against this opinion, the fact can be urged that the greater part of the Danubian trade is now in English hands, and that this improvement of our position on the river is owing to the good management of the Danubian Commission. Now, we all know that if Russia obtains control over the river, all her efforts will be directed towards embarrassing and reducing our trade. But even more important than the question of the Danube is that of the waterway between the Black and Mediterranean Seas. Are we or are we not prepared to draw the sword in opposition to the demands Russia will unquestionably put forward on this point? The worst of our position is that we have no allies on whose aid we can rely. Germany is notoriously friendly to Russia, and both Italy and Austria are under the influence of Germany. Nor can we hope anything from France. That country is too much agitated by internal dissensions to take any bold action in foreign affairs. Besides, she is embarrassed by the double fear of doing anything that might irritate Germany or would estrange Russia. A still greater obstacle to an appeal to arms awaits our Ministers in the state of public feeling at home. The Liberal leaders have not all expressed themselves on the question whether we should or should not resist by force of arms the freeing of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. Mr. Bright alone has spoken on this particular point; and he has denounced a war policy in the most emphatic language. I have little doubt that the majority of the Liberal leaders are somewhat of the same opinion; and there can be no question that the bulk of the people have no idea whatever of our drawing the sword. In addition to this, some members of the Cabinet are as deeply pledged to peace as the leaders of the Liberal party. Under these circumstances, the Government will be compelled, I think, to lay aside all thought of resisting Russian claims in Europe by force. As ~~to Asia, the~~ annexation of Armenia is, after the recent Russian victories, a foregone conclusion; and Batoum, Kars, and Erzeroum will fall under the Russian flag. This prospect, I need not say, gives many people very uncomfortable feelings; and suggests gloomy prognostications as to the effect of this great Russian achievement, on our prestige in India. The more violent of the Turcophile journals—notably the *Daily Telegraph*—are filled with blood and thunder articles on the question; but the absence of allies abroad, and the divided state of public opinion at home, will compel the Government to ignore these passionate appeals from its more noisy supporters.

We have had in domestic politics quite a lively week. Mr. Gladstone has been speaking in Ireland, Lord Hartington in Scotland, and Mr. Bright in England. Mr. Gladstone's address was in return for the presentation to him of the freedom of the city by the Dublin Corporation. The speech said nothing whatever of the future; it contained one phrase which looked like playing with Home Rule, but on the whole it may be summed up as a long argument in favour of the Irish legislation that has been associated with the ex-Premier's name. Lord Hartington's addresses were of greater importance, for he has distinctly pledged himself in favour of two articles of the Liberal creed, his adhesion to which has not hiherto been very distinctly expressed. He has promised his support fully to household suffrage in the counties, and, partially, to Disestablishment. It is true that, on the latter point, his remarks apparently applied to Scotland only; but the stone of disestablishment, once set rolling, cannot easily be stopped; and the general interpretation put on the Liberal leader's words is that he will be ready to lead an assault, when the time comes, on the Establishment in England. Mr. Bright devoted a good deal of his address to the same subject as the Marquis of Hartington; and denounced churchmen and all their doings with some of his old acerbity. Mr. Chamberlain—who followed, and who now seems as inseparable from Mr. Bright as the one Obadiah from the other—spoke in much the same strain as his colleague. A great portion of the two addresses was devoted to a laudation of the Birmingham system of Liberal organisation. As probably your readers are aware, a council of 400 members controls all the electoral movements in the constituency of Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain; and it is now proposed to apply the same style of organization to the other constituencies throughout the country. I don't believe the scheme or its chief propounder is particularly popular with the Liberal party. Such an organisation, it is feared, would lead to the vices of the Venetian oligarchy, or of the American system of "caucuses." And, thus, to those who think that the essence of Liberalism is to allow a considerable latitude of individual opinion, this principle of personal freedom would be interfered with by such bodies as the Birmingham Council. Mr. Chamberlain, who, as I have said, is the chief sponsor of this new scheme, is not much of a favourite. He is self-conceited, pretentious, and patronising in manner; and, though a good platform orator, has shown as yet no marks of real political sagacity.

All these various pronouncements by the Liberal leaders point to a considerable revival of energy and hopefulness in the Liberal party. It is not unsafe to conclude that many Liberals begin to feel that the country is getting a little tired of Conservatism, and standing still. A period and mood of inactivity passes away like one of feverish energy, and the present Ministry by its failure to add even one great legislative measure to the Statute Book has perhaps rather sated the public appetite for repose. To catch this tide in their favour the Liberal leaders have concluded wisely enough that it is absolutely necessary to place before the country some definite and passion-stirring cries. Household suffrage in the counties is evidently to be their *pièce de resistance*. For that reason Mr. Lowe is moved to denounce, and Mr. Gladstone to defend it; and Lord Hartington puts it in a foremost place in his speeches. The question of disestablishment is one, however, which is still far from ripe, and I cannot well understand why so prudent and reticent a leader as Lord Hartington should have thus early taken it up. It is quite possible that the words of the noble Lord may have been misunderstood. If so, he must explain his meaning, for the *Nonconformist* has come out with a yell of triumph to hail the Liberal leader as a recruit in the ranks of the Liberationists.

The provincial elections are now over in France, and the defeat of the Government is even more complete than anybody anticipated. The Republicans have won 150 seats on the Councils General and 490 in the Councils of the arrondissements. Worse than this, the Monarchists have lost in nineteen out of the twenty-nine departments, whose senatorial elections will be held in 1879. Thus Marshal MacMahon has been disastrously beaten from one position to another. An attempt was made to face the Chamber with a nondescript Cabinet of nobodies; and M. Pouyer-Quertier, Minister of Finance under M. Thiers, was entrusted with the task of forming such a combination. The attempt, however, failed within forty-eight hours, and the President goes before the Chamber with his old Ministry. It is useless to prophesy what will be the final result of the conflict. *That* you will know long before this letter reaches you; but the general impression here now is that the only honourable retreat from his false position left to Marshal MacMahon is resignation.

As I have already said, there have been three Cabinet meetings during the week. Besides the Eastern Question, the Ministry was occupied with the preparation of their bill of fare for the next session. There have been wild rumours to the effect that they intended to dish the Liberals by themselves proposing the extension of household suffrage to the counties, and by adopting a measure of reform for Irish University Education. I do not believe, however, that these reports are worthy of any credence. The Government has no intention of abandoning its policy of *laissez faire* and will confine its attention to local taxation, highway reform, and vestry work of that kind, presenting its foreign policy as a *pièce de resistance*.

Last week I referred to an article of Mr. Lowe's, in which he separated himself from the rest of the Liberal leaders on the question of the county franchise. The love of bitter isolation seems to be growing on that crotchetty gentleman. He has just published an essay, in the *Fortnightly Review*, the main thesis of which is that India is rather a loss to us than otherwise. I need scarcely say that the people of this way of thinking in England are never likely to form a very large body in this country. Probably, Mr. Lowe is in himself the head, the tail, and entire body of any such party. The *Times* of last Wednesday contained a long letter on Indian affairs by Professor Monier Williams, to whom the leading organ is fond of opening its columns on Oriental subjects. I have not space to more than refer your readers to the article.

The judges are about to memorialise the Government for an increase in their number. Business in the law courts has practically come to a stand-still; and there seems no hope of removing the block except by adding to the strength of the Bench.

There has been a certain revival in trade, but this change for the better is for some reason or other entirely local, being confined to London. In Yorkshire and Lancashire, things remain pretty much as they were, and in the Midlands they are still as bad as they can be. The recent disputes between capital and labour have produced much agitation and elicited many proposals in the ranks of the working classes. The large employment of foreign mechanics has brought matters to a crisis; and the idea has been started of reviving the International. When that organization was first started, it was simply an International Trdes' Union and had nothing whatever to do with social or politcal aims. Karl Marx and other Continental leaders succeeded in changing its character. A few Englishmen, such as Mr. Alsager Hill and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, are now trying to revive the fallen society on its old basis. The English working classes, however, will, I fancy, fight very shy of an organisation associated with such unhappy memories.

Preparations are being made for another visit of the Shah to London. I do not expect that many of our hotels will seriously compete for the honour of receiving the Eastern potentate. The bills which he left behind him on his former visit are still outstanding; and, besides, his habits are such as not to make him a very desirable inmate of a respectable hotel. At the Foreign Office, too, he will, I fancy, get a good deal of the cold shoulder. He has lately allowed himself to fall so completely under Russian control that all hope of re-establishing English influence at Teheran is well nigh abandoned.

Captain Burnaby left London on Tuesday night for the East. It is his intention to make an attempt to penetrate into Plevna. It is rather a wild-goose expedition, and I don't see how it can succeed. His strictures on the Russians in his recent book are not likely to make the gallant officer a *persona grata* in Russian circles. Besides, he is a member of the Turcophile Stafford House Committee. On the whole, I do not envy the adventurous Captain his new enterprise.

The Hon. Wyndham Stanhope, one of Lord Hartington's sons, has married a well-known actress, Mdlle Camille Dubois. The happy couple set out for Australia after the nuptial tie had been bound.

The Lord Mayor's procession to-day has passed off as satisfactorily as a day of drizzling rain would permit. The unhappy idea, which was first suggested by the return of the Prince of Wales from India, of borrowing accessories from the Circus, was again adopted this year. Mr. Sanger, who has succeeded to the business of Astley, supplied a number of dromedaries and elephants; and some people, bearing close resemblance to theatrical "supers," bestrode these animals as the representatives of Peace, and Plenty, Egyptians, and Nubian chiefs, and so on. A model of Cleopatra's Needle also formed one of the chief attractions of the show. The Banquet of this evening is looked forward to with great interest. All the Ministers, including Lord Beaconsfield, will be present. It was for a long time doubtful whether the Premier's health would permit him to attend; and his consent to do so is taken as a proof that his recent visit to Brighton has done him some service. The *Times* this morning comes out with a gaily sermonising article *à l'adresse* of the Premier—strongly advising him to refrain from the bellicose phrases of last year's oration.

The mania for unnatural trials of strength is on the increase. Gale, who a short time ago finished a walk of 1,500 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, is now trying to accomplish the almost incredible task of walking 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 consecutive quarter hours. This is followed by a race of 50 consecutive miles between two horses and their riders. Shocked public sentiment suggested an attempt to put some term to these exhibitions; and the idea for some time was entertained of prosecuting the organisers of this entertainment for cruelty to animals. Happily the horses, if not the men, could be got at by the law.

We are promised a distinguished visitor at the beginning of next month in the shape of Mrs. Woodhall, the famous American leader of the Free Love movement. I don't think she will have much reason to be gratified by her visit to London. Madame Ratazzi, the well-known wife of a late Italian Premier, is about to publish some memoirs. They are certain to contain many piquant revelations.

An Indian item finally. The *Standard* announces this morning that the disputed points between the India Office and other departments as to items of expenditure being borne by the Indian or Imperial Exchequer will in future be referred to a Committee of the Privy Council.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice, attended Divine Service in Crathie Church on Sunday.

The Prince of Wales left London on Saturday for Sandringham, where the Crown Prince of Hanover, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh have since been visiting.

The Princess of Wales, with the three young Princesses, remain at Abergeldie, their departure having been deferred in consequence of the illness of Miss Knollys. According to the last reports that lady was improving.

Cabinet Councils were held on Monday and the two succeeding days, all the Ministers being present on each occasion.

The Marquis of Hartington has been upon a political tour in Scotland, and has delivered several speeches in Glasgow and Edinburgh. His chief argument has been the great advantage the country has derived from Liberal measures and the ample field still open for further efforts in the same direction. He saw no danger in an assimilation of the county franchise, but was less decided upon the question of Church disestablishment.

Mr. Gladstone was presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin on Wednesday, and in his speech acknowledging the honour, he vindicated the various measures he had proposed for the benefit of Ireland, maintaining that the disestablishment of the Church was intended as an act of justice to the country and a real benefit to the Church itself. The Land Tenure Act, he admitted, required modification to encourage the growth of a class of small proprietors.

Mr. Bright presided at a meeting at Rochdale on Wednesday, when Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., delivered an address upon Liberal organization. Mr. Bright, in a closing speech, ridiculed the idea that Great Britain would go to war for a visionary object such as closing the Dardanelles to one of the greatest nations in the world.

The Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, having intimated that the famine in India had been so fully met that there was no need to call upon the public for continued contributions, the Committee of the Mansion House Fund has decided not to invite further subscriptions. The amount already received exceeds £450,000.

Mr. Gladstone is selected as the candidate of the Liberal students of Glasgow University for the office of Lord Rector, and Sir S. Northcote is supported by the Conservatives. At Edinburgh University Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, and Lord Hartington have been nominated. At St. Andrew's, Mr. Robert Browning and Mr. Matthew Arnold have been selected as competitors.

The Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cornwall in place of the late Lord Vivian. Sir Edmund Beckett, Q.C., has been appointed by the Archbishop Chancellor of the diocese of York. The Rev. J H Titcombe, rector of Working, has been nominated Bishop of Rangoon.

The Hon. Mrs. Grosvenor met with an accident on Monday while hunting, near Buckingham. Her horse fell and in rising kicked her on the head. Mr. Forster, of Calliper-shall, Herts, was unhorsed while hunting by being struck by the branch of a tree, and he sustained very serious injuries.

In an application for the extradition of an Englishman, who was accused of larceny in Switzerland, the Judges of the Queen's Bench decided that the terms of the Extradition Treaty did not authorize the delivery of an Englishman. The Lord Chief Justice remarked that the blot in the Treaty was one that must speedily be remedied.

Many of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers have given notice of a reduction of 5 per cent. in the operatives' wages which they declare to be rendered necessary by the depression of trade.

Highway robberies are becoming rather frequent. A baker was stopped and robbed between Brechin and Montrose, and a hay dealer was robbed near Loughton, Essex.

An express train on the London and South-Western Railway ran into another train at the junction with the Weymouth branch. No lives were lost, but many passengers were much shaken and bruised.

There is still no new feature in the Money Market. The Bank of England Rate remains at 5 per cent., and has no effect in bringing bullion into its coffers, and the outside rate stagnates at about 3 per cent., with but trifling intermittent demand. In the Stock Markets there has been a certain stagnation. English Railways have been mostly dull; but Foreign Bonds have been for the most part steady, Russian Stock having continued to rise. Consols closed last night firm at 96⅝ sellers for money.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.; Major D. Stansbury, Ben. Ret.; G. P. Leycester, late Ben. C. S.; Capt. W. E. Rutherford, Ben. C.S.; the Viscountess Campden Lady Anne Baird; Lady Seaford; the Hon. Mrs. Erskine; Capt. C. P. Lucas, Ben. Ret.

THE news from the scenes of war has been scanty, and almost entirely derived from official sources, newspaper correspondents being forbidden all access to the front. The most important event has been the complete defeat of Mukhtar Pasha before Erzeroum, and, according to the Russian account, the complete rout of his army. Erzeroum, the capital of Armenia, has therefore been left defenceless, and according to some reports has already been occupied by the Russian troops. Indeed, the result of the latest intelligence would appear to be the entire collapse of the Turkish defence in Asia, although a Russian attempt to cut the communication between Batoum and Erzeroum has been defeated by the severity of the weather, which compelled the return of the operating force.

Plevna is completely surrounded, and the united Russian and Roumanian force exceeds 100 000 men, while Osman Pasha is not supposed to have one-half that number within his lines. His resources in food and ammunition, too, are believed to be very limited, but upon that head there is no certain information. A Turkish force is being collected at Orchanie, which is placed under the command of Mehemet Ali Pasha, while Chefket Pasha occupies a strong position nearer to Plevna.

On the Lom both parties retain their positions, apparently awaiting the result of the operations to the westward. In Bulgaria the weather has improved, and has been favourable for military movements. In the Shipka Pass hostilities have been almost entirely suspended, owing to the severe weather, and only an occasional interchange of rifle fire has occurred.

Great discontent prevails among the Roumanian Army before Plevna, the men complaining that they are sent upon hopeless undertakings which entail heavy loss and certain defeat. The agitation in Roumania for the recall of the troops continues, but there is little prospect of the demand being acceded to.

It is reported that a political conspiracy—the nature of which is not explained—has been discovered at Constantinople, and that many officials in high positions have been arrested.

The partial elections to the French Councils-General were held on Sunday, but the results have produced no material change in a political sense, although the Republicans generally obtained the advantage, some 70 seats having been gained by members of that party. The present Ministers having tendered their resignations several attempts to form a new Cabinet were made, the most persistent having been that of M. Pouyer-Quertier; but as the selections were made from the Right or from the Left Centre (whose members declined to join with any anti-Republican colleagues), the effort was unsuccessful. The Chambers met on Wednesday, but the proceedings were purely formal.

The Prussian financial statement, showing a continued deficit, has caused great uneasiness. The veteran Field-Marshal Von Wrangel died last week, aged 93.

The Austrian and Hungarian Ministers have announced in Parliament the failure of the negotiations for a new Commercial Treaty between Germany and Austria, and have given reasons why they have refused a temporary prolongation of the existing Treaty.

It is understood that the Pope will appoint a number of Bishops in Scotland at Christmas next.

The marriage of the King of Spain with his cousin the Princess Mercedes, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier, is fixed for January 23, next.

Elections were held on Tuesday in several States of the American Union, but the results made no appreciable difference in the strength of political parties in Congress. In New York the Republicans were successful, and will renominate Senator Conkling, the determined opponent of the President's policy.

The Mexican Government has sent a special Commissioner to Washington, to negotiate with the United States Government for a settlement of pending disputes.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 9, Afternoon.—The Marshal's reply to the Senators of the Right affirming that, with the support of the Senate, he will pursue a Conservative policy alone, has made a great impression. M. Rouher had a long conference with the Marshal at eleven o'clock last night, and at eleven o'clock to-day the Marshal received at the Elysée General Vinoy, Senators Andigné, Clement, Montgolfier, Delsol, and Brame, who will, it is believed, form part of a new Cabinet of resistance.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 8, 11 P.M.—Delegates of all the groups of the Right in the Senate went at 9 o'clock this evening to the Elysee for the purpose of bearing to Marshal MacMahon the formal assurance that he might count upon the majority in the Senate for the energetic defence of the country and of society. The Marshal, in reply, addressed the delegates in the following terms—"The representation which you have just made proves to me that I was right in relying upon the support of the Senate for a Conservative policy, which is, as you are aware, the only one which I can follow."

Nov. 9.—The greater part of this morning's papers publish a report that yesterday evening, after the sitting of the Chambers, the Duc de Broglie and his ministerial colleagues definitively resigned their portfolios.

10-45 A.M.—A contradiction is given to the report published by this morning's papers asserting that the Ministry definitively resigned last night. It is understood that the Ministry will appear before the Chamber to-day prepared to answer for their acts. The members of the Conservative majority in the Senate are stated to be perfectly united in their determination to support the policy of Marshal MacMahon. The interpellation projected by some members of the Right in the Senate has been postponed, in order to see what attitude will be taken up by the Chamber of Deputies.

THE ANTONELLI LAWSUIT.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

(Daily News, own Correspondent.)

ROME, Nov. 8.

THE Antonelli lawsuit was resumed to-day. The counsel of the brothers Antonelli strove hard to get the proceedings postponed until January. Signor Gallini, the legal adviser of the Countess Lambertini, strenuously opposed this. After a lively discussion the tribunal decided that the case would receive definitive judgment on the 29th inst. On the 20th a series of documents will be published, shedding a new and startling light on the whole affair, and compromising, it is said, certain individuals who have not yet figured in the trial.

DECREASE ON RELIEF WORKS.

THE following statement shows how the numbers on Relief Works and in receipt of Gratuitous Relief in all the affected districts of the Madras Presidency have been decreasing since the 6th of the last month :—

	No. on works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Per cent. of Population.
6th Oct.	553,882	1,457,377	2,011,259	12·52
13th ,, ...	507,529	1,204,280	1,711,809	10·66
20th ,, ...	445,678	1,009,924	1,455,602	9·06
27th ,, ...	364,800	895,590	1,260,390	7·85
13th Nov	332,165	694,747	1,026,912	6·39
20th ,, ...	300,558	513,800	814,358	5·11

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—Unfailing Restoratives.—When climate, age, or hardship has undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable, even under the most untoward circumstances. His well-known and highly-esteemed Unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ankles, and erysipelas. They have long been famed for their power of subduing glandular inflammations, local irritation, eczema, prickly heat, and that annoying eruption which frequently springs from neglecting out-door exercise.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SIEGE OF ERZEROUM.

LONDON, Nov 29.

A despatch has been received from Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar, dated Erzeroum, 25th instant, in which he states that the Russians still maintained their positions before the fortress, but that operations were suspended in consequence of the severe weather which prevailed, there being three feet of snow on the ground.

SPEECH BY LORD DERBY.

Lord Derby, in replying to a deputation which waited on him yesterday, said he differed from the prevalent opinion that the Euphrates Valley route was the true route to India. England, he said, had no reason to depart from the policy of neutrality she had adopted in the Turco-Russian War. Constantinople was not in imminent danger, nor was the Suez Canal menaced in any way. His Lordship then said, that the British Navy could not go to Constantinople unless the Porte first sanctioned such a step; and that, as regards mediation, England would not lose the opportunity should occasion offer.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsura, outward bound, for Calcutta, &c. left here to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 28, Aft.

In the Liverpool Market to-day Cotton was freely offered. Surats were also freely offered.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Fair Dhollers	5 5/16d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
Rentes	106½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1.8½
4 per cent. Government Securities	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	89
Bar Silver	54d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

The sum of about £75,000 was withdrawn to-day from the Bank of England for France.

Commonwealth has left for Bombay via Suez Canal.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

H. E. the Viceroy and suite arrived at 5-30 this afternoon, all well. The East Indian Railway Volunteers formed a guard of honour at Howrah Station, and the Calcutta Volunteers, numbering over 450, at Government House.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do.	,, 6 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits	,, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Do.	,, 6 ,, ,,	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents	,, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,

No Bengal nor North-West Mails were delivered in Bombay yesterday on account of an accident on the G. I. P. Railway. The mails were, however, expected to reach here late last night.

WE are indebted to the kindness of two gentlemen for deeply interesting and vivid descriptive details of a remarkable meteor seen on the evening of Tuesday last. Their letters will be found elsewhere. It will be observed that the date of the occurrence is stated by Mr Jennings to have been Monday, while Mr. Cordeaux states it to have been Tuesday; the latter is no doubt the correct date, as we know of one gentleman at least who had the good fortune to see this meteor on Tuesday—corresponding also to the same moment of time—while strolling on the Apollo Bunder. Mr. Cordeaux describes one striking feature in what must have been a glorious phenomenon—viz. that the trail was visible for at least twenty minutes, and in a form that must have inspired spectators with some degree of awe. Mr. Jennings was evidently at a disadvantage—being in a dip, as he tells us, between two ranges of hills—in seeing the full development and expansion of this strange but splendid visitant from other spheres; from that cause he was, as we conclude from his silence, denied the sight of the extraordinary form and changes of the trail so well described by Mr. Cordeaux.

THE Season Report for the week ending 21st instant states that there is no material change in Sind. Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing are general throughout the Presidency; but one more rainfall is required for rabi crops in Khandeish, Nassick, and Ahmednagar.

WE regret to learn that Mr. W. Chapman, Famine Relief Officer, died at Kurnool on the 23rd instant.

SOME idea may be formed of what the Famine has been costing as regards the special establishment in the Madras Presidency alone entertained for relief, when we state that during the week ending the 3rd instant there were 6,786 men employed, drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 1,61,282. The total outlay on Famine relief works under the supervision of the D.P.W. officers since the commencement of the distress to the 3rd of this month was Rs. 1,10,66,987. Since the commencement of the distress up to the same date, the total outlay on relief was Rs. 4,15,44,351, of which Relief Works cost Rs. 2,90,27,463, and Gratuitous Relief Rs. 1,25,16,888.

IN the month of October, the 54th Foot had 349 total abstainers amongst the rank and file; the 40th Foot had 310; the 59th, 309; and the 92nd Highlanders return 257. The total number reported for the army in India at the same time was 8,576 non-commissioned officers and men.

MR. C. U. AITCHISON has consented to take the chair at the Scotch dinner at Calcutta to-day. The Lahore journal tells us that the Scotchmen of Lahore and Mian Meer intend to hold high festival to commemorate the anniversary of their patron saint, St. Andrew, by a Scotch dinner, at which haggis and whiskey and toasts will recall the glories and love of the "auld countree." General Donald Stewart has kindly consented to preside, and with such a chairman, backed up by such a committee as is formed, there ought to be a strong gathering of the clans.

THE *Times* is about to suffer yet another loss, scarcely less than that of Mr. Delane himself. Mr. William Stebbing also will retire from his connection with the leading journal at Christmas. It will be very difficult to replace him.

ONE of our largest shipowners, says a London paper, has contracted with the Government to supply at a moment's notice twenty passenger steamers capable of carrying each 1,000 troops. This gentleman is said to attend every morning at the Admiralty to receive instructions.

THE *Daily News*:—The interesting telegram from our Special Correspondent with the Turkish Army in Asia throws light upon some questions which were much disputed just after the news of the great Turkish defeat before Kars became known in England. Our Correspondent was in the battle; he was also in the flight, and nearly lost his life. He also saw Mukhtar Pasha after the battle, and obtained information from him as to the extent of his losses. We published a letter descriptive of the battle from our Correspondent at the Russian headquarters, and the particulars now forwarded from the Turkish side confirm it in all essential particulars. When the Olya Tepe had been taken by the Russians, Mukhtar Pasha and his staff began to retire, leaving thirty battalions to their fate. The troops not cut off from Kars were seized with panic and fled in disorder—infantry and cavalry rushing wildly towards the shelter of that fortress. The fugitives fired on a line of infantry with fixed bayonets which had been formed to stop them. The panic which our Correspondent witnessed in Kars itself was frightful, and the inhabitants fled in dismay. It was only early next morning that Mukhtar Pasha arrived at Kars, where our Correspondent saw him and learned from him that he had lost 12,000 prisoners. Our Correspondent states that there were 4,000 sick and wounded in Kars, with but little provision, and absolutely no fuel. This is an important statement. Our Correspondent at the Russian headquarters lately telegraphed that Kars was well provided with stores and ammunition, but the best intelligence obtainable outside of Kars, even at the Russian headquarters, is of less authority than a statement from one who has only just left the fortress.

EUROPEANS are always surprised at the unnatural amount of respect the Siamese manifest towards elephants, especially those whose colour may deviate from black, and approximate cream colour. If an elephant has a colour a slight shade lighter than black, it is called ch'ang-pu'-ak, and receives titles, attentions, and homage so elevated as to be extremely ridiculous. A favourite elephant bearing the distinguished title P'rasawate Suwa-p'ahp'an was taken sick on the 29th of September last and died October 1st. Great demonstrations were made at its funeral. 100 priests officiated in the ceremonies, a procession of 30 barges with bands of music escorted the huge corpse to Paklat, where it was interred with pompous and all but royal ceremonies. The funeral ceremonies, indeed, of many a distinguished Siamese nobleman are much less imposing than those given to the favourite elephants of a Siamese Sovereign.

MR. BRYCE-WRIGHT, F. R. G. S., the eminent mineralogist, has recently made a collection of some of the largest diamonds extant. These remarkable gems have now been formed into a suite of jewels which for size and brilliancy are, perhaps, unparalleled. The set comprises a necklet of 26 brilliants weighing nearly 300 carats; a seven-brilliant "bangle" bracelet of close on 105 carats, two earrings of a single stone each weighing 47 carats, and a cross composed of seven brilliants weighing 75 carats. Thus the aggregate weight of these gigantic gems is close upon 574 carats. The "Bryce-Wright diamonds" are on view for a short period.

THE "DAILY NEWS" WAR CORRESPODENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I have observed in many journals commenting on a recent paper of mine in the *Nineteenth Century*, averments and insinuations to the effect that passages in the communications made by me from time to time to the *Daily News* in the capacity of one of its representatives in Bulgaria have been suppressed for political reasons. I had not thought there was any occasion for contradicting these statements, which those who make them do not appear to observe are not less insulting to myself than to the conductors of the *Daily News*. My view of the duties of a War Correspondent is that he has nothing to do with politics, and has no occasion to express opinions. His concern is solely with facts, and it is manifest that I should have inexpressibly degraded myself had you suppressed or distorted the facts of which I, as your Correspondent, informed you, and had I continued to endure such treatment.

It is only when I observe personal attacks on gentlemen whose concern with my correspondence must in the nature of things have been confined to the perusal of it (assuming their possession of sufficient patience for that task) that I think it becomes necessary for me to speak. That I now do with all emphasis. I believe that every line which I sent to the *Daily News* has been printed in the columns of that journal *verbatim et literatim*. It is, I may explain, quite hard enough work to write long letters under conditions unfavourable to composition, without adding to the hardship by having to peruse these carefully when they have appeared in print. But since I have noticed the statements which prompt me to write this letter, I have gone over those passages of my correspondence the tenor of which has a tendency to run counter to what, as I have gathered from leading articles, appear to be the editorial views of the *Daily News*, and I find their language precisely what, so far as my memory serves me, I wrote.

I beg to be excused for occupying your space with a purely personal matter, and I am, &c.,

ARCHD. FORBES

A METEOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Yesterday evening, the 26th, at 7 minutes past 6, I saw a very bright meteor; it first appeared at an angle of about 45 degrees above the horizon, and travelled rapidly down due east. The nucleus appeared about 8 or 10 times the size of the largest planet, and the tail, which looked like a trail of sparks, was, I should say, about 7 degrees in length. When it nearly reached the horizon (I am in a dip between two ranges of hills) there appeared to be a sort of explosion, which did not diminish the brilliancy of the nucleus, but increased the orange coloured sparks about it; it then disappeared behind the hill. The time it took in its passage must have been from three to four seconds.—I am, &c.

N. E. JENNINGS, C.E., F.R.I.B.A.

Camp Kas, Satara, Nov. 27.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A splendid meteor burst over this place yesterday evening about 6 o'clock. It appeared first some 50 degrees above the horizon in the southern portion of the sky, and travelled slowly in a westerly direction, increasing in size from that of an ordinary egg to a large ball of fire, changing from a blue colour, which shone like a bright blue-light, to a brilliant red blaze, which made everything appear as light as day for a few seconds, penetrating the deep shadows below the trees. This wonderful object soon vanished, leaving us not only astonished at its departed glory, but at the extraordinary trail it left behind in the sky. This did not disappear for at least 20 minutes, and at first it was a straight and narrow streak like the line left by the embers of a rocket, and this gradually broadened until it resembled the blade of a sword, and then it grew wavy and at last broken up like mist or vapour floating in the air, growing dimmer till it finally disappeared. But before its disappearance, and about 6 or 7 minutes after the meteor burst, we heard the low rolling thunder of its explosion! We never expected this, so we listened to it with a strange awe. It came in swelling vibrations of sound which produced a throbbing sensation in the ear, and was like no earthly sound. It lasted for several seconds.

As the meteor progressed very slowly, and only a short distance, it is probable that as its brightness increased it was penetrating our atmosphere still further and approaching our earth. From the time the sound took to reach us, the distance of the body from the earth when it burst might possibly be calculated. It also seems probable that the burning atoms which formed the trail that looked like a floating mist and assumed different forms, were affected by some upper current of air.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD CORDEAUX, C. S.

Dhoolia, Khandesh District, Nov. 28.

REDISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

NEW DESIGNATIONS AND DUTIES.

THE following Resolution by the Government of Bombay is published for general information:—

Bombay Castle, 28th November 1877.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India having sanctioned for this Presidency the appointments of three Revenue and Police Commissioners, who are also to have charge of minor Political Agencies, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following orders.

The Revenue and Police Commissioners should be styled Commissioners. The charges under their control which are redistributed as follows should be distinguished as Northern, Central, and Southern Divisions, instead of the present designations of Northern, Southern, and Kanarese Divisions:—

NORTHEN DIVISION.

to consist of—

1. Ahmedabad.
2. Kaira (including Panch Mahals).
3. Broach.
4. Surat.
5. Tanna.
6. Kolaba.

CENTRAL DIVISION (hitherto called Southern Division)

to consist of—

1. Nasik.
2. Khandesh.
3. Ahmednagar.
4. Poona.
5. Sholapur.
6. Satara.

SOUTHERN DIVISION (hitherto called Kanarese Division)

to consist of—

1. Belgaum.
2. Dharwar.
3. Kaladgi.
4. Kanara.
5. Ratnagiri.

The Political Agents, Palanpor, Mahi Kanta, Rewa Kanta, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Tanna, and Kolaba should be directed to correspond with Government on all matters affecting the Native States under their charge through the Commissioner, N. D.

The Political Agents, Khandesh, Satara, and Sholapur should in like matters correspond with Government through the Commissioner, C. D.

The Political Agents, Dharwar and Sawant Wari, should in like matters correspond with Government through the Commissioner, S. D.

The Political Agents should obey the orders of the Commissioners under whose supervision they are hereby placed in all matters pending the orders of Government.

The Commissioners should report after six months' experience their opinion, first, as to whether there are any matters which may be left to their final authority without further reference to Government, secondly, as to whether there are any matters on which it would be expedient for the Political Agents to correspond direct with Government as heretofore.

The Commissioners should be informed that while it is the desire of Government that they should exercise a strict supervision over the Political Agencies in regards to their administrative duties, they should be careful so to use their authority as to interfere as little as possible with the influence of the Political Agents as the representatives of Government in all matters of a diplomatic nature.

These orders are concurred in by the Political and Revenue Departments, and are to have effect from 1st January 1878.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY having been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be observed throughout the world with special prayer for missions to the heathen, the services this day will be—

7 a. m., Holy Communion and seven minutes address.
8 p. m., Special Service of intercession, with Sermon by the Rev. A. G. Lewis.

SERVICES DURING ADVENT.

SUNDAYS

7-30 a. m., Holy Communion and short address.
11 a. m., Matins, Litany and Sermon.
5-30 p. m., Catechizing of children.
6 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

7 a. m., Holy Communion.
8 p. m., Evensong with Sermon on Wednesdays and Lecture on Fridays.

The Preachers and Subjects on Sunday *Mornings* at 11 will be—
Dec. 2, Rev. Luke Rivington, on the Second Advent.
Dec. 9, Rev. B. Dulley, on Holy Scripture.
Dec. 16, Rev. Cecil Rivington, on The Christian Ministry.
Dec. 23, Rev. N. Gosch, on Justification in Christ.

The Sermons on Sunday *Evenings* will be preached by the Rev. Luke Rivington on Sinful habits, Idle words, Evil thoughts, and their remedies.

The Preachers and Subjects on Wednesday Evenings will be—
Dec. 5, Rev. A. G. Lewis, on the Heaven and the earth on the last day.
Dec. 12, Rev. F. O'Neill, on the appearance of the Judge.
Dec. 19, Rev. Cecil Rivington, on the Sentence of Judgment.

Every Friday after Evensong a Lecture by the Rev. Luke Rivington on "The Messiah."

The Offertories to-day and on Advent Sunday will be given to the S. P. G. Diocesan Fund.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the list of passengers, per Italian Mail steamer Australia, Captain Bozzoni, sailing tomorrow, the 1st December, at 10 a.m.:—

For Genoa—Mrs C McNair, Rev A Rudolph, Mrs Rudolph, Mr Groom, Rev Hassenmandel, Mrs Hassenmandel, one child and one infant, Captain Blackmore, Mr C B Izon, Mrs H Maxwell and one child, Surgeon Major A M Verchere, Rev W D Cowley, and Mrs Vaurenen.
For Aden—Mr S Zakee, Mr Ebraham, Mr Mooljee Dewchund, and Mr Jootha Jattha.

ANCHOR LINE MOVEMENTS.—The s. s. India, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Suez at 5 p. m. on Wednesday afternoon, the 28th instant, and may be expected here on the 11th proximo.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of October was 8,484½ bales, weighing 33,08,116 lbs., or 4,219 15-28 candies, valued at Rs. 7,66,755.

MORO RAKHMAJI KAKDE, late overseer in the Forest Department in Taluka Bhiwandi of the Tanna Collectorate, having been convicted upon four separate charges of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment, is declared ineligible for re-employment under Government.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 5 from a "Friend," contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—Louis Fernandez, a Goanese, was yesterday fined Rs. 15, or in default to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for assaulting and resisting a police havildar while in the execution of his duty.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Turner, solicitor, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, on behalf of a client, Ebrahim Karreem, a dealer in dry dates, &c., and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Larchund Goolalchund, a mehta in the service of complainant, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 415, alleged to have been recovered by accused from customers of complainant, and misappropriated by accused to his own use.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th November 1877 was Rs. 2,18,39,443, add silver received during the week Rs. 36,00,643. The sum of Rs. 29,98,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,24,42,086. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 1,31,69,221 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 27th November, was 516, being the same number as in the preceding week, 152 more than the total of the week ending 28th November 1876, and 174 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 227 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 39·94. There were 171 deaths from remittent fever, which is 2 less than last week and 51 above the same period last year. There were 6 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 8 during the previous week. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 39, 15, and 52 respectively as compared with 27, 18, and 18 last year.

A NEW INSTITUTION.—We learn that previous to his departure, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Dr. Mylne, purchased a large building at Wanowrie, Poona, near the entrance into the city, for the purpose of establishing what has been frequently felt to be a great *desideratum* in Poona and Bombay, a day school for the children of Europeans and Eurasians attending the Church of England. We are glad to hear of this, as we had frequently advocated the good cause. The Rev. Mr. Dulley, the Bishop's Chaplain, is at present in charge of this institution.—*Poona Observer*.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

THE Commission met again yesterday afternoon, when the evidence of Dr. Blaney was taken. Our report will be published to-morrow.

THE BALLOON ASCENT TO-MORROW.

WE are informed that proper arrangements have been made to ensure the convenience of those visiting Lall Bagh to-morrow to witness the second ascent of Mr. Simmons Lynn in a balloon. Much confusion arose last Saturday from money being received at the gates, and this will be avoided by having four boxes, at a short distance from the gates, for the sale of tickets, as well as by providing a larger number of ticket-receivers at the entrances, assisted by a strong body of sepoys, upwards of 100 of whom have been engaged to keep order on the grounds. Strong barriers at the gates and round the balloon during the time of inflation will also be of material aid in preserving regularity in the arrangements made for the occasion. Trespassers in places not paid for are warned that they will be taken into custody on detection.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY AT BYCULLA CHURCH.

As previously announced, a Choral Festival will be held at Christ Church, Byculla, at 6 o'clock this evening, at which the Freemasons will be present in their craft clothing. The Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry, with the officers of his Grand Lodge, will attend, but there will be no procession in consequence of the sad bereavement which has recently befallen the District Grand Master of English Masonry. The Freemasons, wearing the clothing of their craft, will be admitted without tickets at the centre or west door. The pewholders, to whom red tickets have been issued, will enter by the north door, and the public who have obtained white tickets by the south door. The anthem, "Ye shall dwell in the land," will have the solo rendered by our leading amateur baritone. The sermon will be preached by the Freemasons' Grand Chaplain, and the collection will be for the Byculla Schools, which deserving institution is now maintaining and educating nearly 300 orphans. At the conclusion of the service the Freemasons will adjourn to the new Masonic Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, where Grand Lodge will be held. The St. Andrew's Banquet as announced by advertisement, has been abandoned, on account of the affliction that has fallen upon the District Grand Master.

THE FIRST PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.

GOOLBAI *vs.* MANOCKJEE LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.

THIS case, in which the plaintiff sues defendant to recover Rs. 20,000 as damages for breach of a promise of marriage, was resumed yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court. It is the first case of its kind among Parsees, and a large number of members of that community crowded the Court and seemed to take a warm interest in the proceedings. The Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gill and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

Before the proceedings commenced yesterday, it was alleged that a settlement had been come to between the parties, and that the case was to be referred to the arbitration of Messrs. P. M. Mehta and Jehangir Merwanjee Pleader. It transpired, however, when the case was again called out by the Deputy Registrar, that the negotiations had fallen through.

Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Lamna examined by Mr. Macpherson—I am a partner in the firm of Pochajee Framjee and Co. I know the parties in this case. I took a part in the police proceedings and saw the defendant in reference to those proceedings. At first he denied that the child was his. I thereupon told him that I had seen his letters, and that, according to the ways of the world, it was proper for him to admit the paternity of the child. Defendant said as there was a talk about it in the town, in consequence of which he had lost his character, he would not agree to marry the girl. I then persuaded him to marry the girl, telling him that he had not lost his character, and that he would not lose it if he married. After much persuasion, he asked two or three days' time to consider over the matter. About five days afterwards, when he met me, he said he was not inclined to marry the girl. In his conversation with me, defendant did not admit the paternity of the child. In fact, I put him no question whether the child was his. He neither denied nor admitted the paternity of the child. When I told him I had seen his three letters to the girl, he said he had written only one letter to her. I received a sum of Rs. 300 in connection with the police proceedings from Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, the father of Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy. I sent that amount with the letter that accompanied it to Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter. I received an acknowledgment from Mr. Eduljee which I handed to Dhunjeebhoy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I know such English as is required to carry on the business of my shop. Dadabhoy Byramjee first came to me about the Police Court proceedings. He is an intimate friend of Mr. Eduljee Reporter. He said to me that Pestonjee (Dhunjeebhoy's son) was his sister's son; that he interfered and raised objections, and did not allow defendant to marry the girl. He asked me, as I was Dhunjeebhoy's friend, to induce him to prevent his son from taking any part in the Police Court proceedings. The next day I went to Dhunjeebhoy's office and saw him. My instructions were to induce defendant, if possible, to marry the girl. It was part of my instructions that the plaintiff would withdraw her case in the Police Court if the defendant married her. I did not say that I would bring the girl to his (Dhunjeebhoy's) house, and that she would admit the guilt. I said to defendant if he married the girl, his character and the character of his family would be preserved. Defendant said it was not possible for him to marry the girl, as the police proceedings made people know all about it. I then said people knew nothing about it; and that he had written a letter to her requesting her to come into his room. I did not at all ask defendant if the child was his; you (the interpreter) may have misunderstood me. (Mr. Gill reads his notes of the witness's evidence.) Yes, it is true defendant at first, without my asking him, said the child was not his; but after I spoke to him, he neither denied nor admitted that the child was his. I had seen two of defendant's letters, not three. I don't know his handwriting. Dadabhoy and Mr. Eduljee Reporter had taken me to the plaintiff Goolbai, who told me her story and showed me the letters. Nothing was said by me to defendant about his paying money to stop the police proceedings. The Rs. 300 and the letter were sent me by Dhunjeebhoy three months after the police proceedings terminated. He is a gentleman of consideration in the Parsee community and is frequently engaged in settling disputes among them. The Rs. 300 were for plaintiff's costs of the police case. Dhunjeebhoy told me that the police case had been settled for Rs. 1,500; but that there was a dispute about costs, which he would pay, and that he would recover that amount by subscriptions amongst his own friends. He did not tell me that the money had been subscribed in the Parsee community to stop the scandal in the Police Court. I am sure that, when I told the defendant I had read two of his letters and that a third (as Goolbai said to me) was missing, he said he had written one only. I told defendant that Goolbai said one letter was missing. He did not then say that the missing letter was the only one he wrote. He simply said he wrote one letter only. This conversation took place whilst the police proceedings were in progress. I don't know the defendant's case was that both letters were forgeries. He did not tell me that he had given notice to Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland to produce them, and that they were afraid to do so. He did not tell me he had been refused an inspection of them. This conversation took place, I believe, about the middle of January 1876. I don't recollect the year nor the day of the month. I have not long known the family of the plaintiff. I have known Mr. Eduljee Reporter long.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—My instructions from Dadabhoy were that, if Pestonjee be stopped from interfering in this matter, the defendant would marry the girl.

Rustomjee Dorabjee Ambroliwalla, who was not present when his name was called out in the forenoon, was recalled on the sitting of the Court after luncheon, and in answer to Mr. Gill, in further cross-examination, said—My wages are Rs. 15 per month besides my board. I used to get bazaar supplies and do general business for my master. The account of my wages has not been made up, but I have received none during the last twelve months. A small amount is also due to me besides the wages. My master and mistress borrowed no money from me; but in making bazaar and other supplies, a small amount remained due to me. I have asked for payment of the money; but I, my wife, and my child have been living free in the house, and if my master pays me I will receive the money, otherwise not. He is not in a position to pay me at present. About Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 are due to me. The account is not made up.

Mr. Gill—Your master and mistress have no sense of shame?

The Advocate General objected to the question as irrelevant; and it was not allowed.

Cross-examination continued—I have asked payment of the money from the trustees of the estate of my mistress. Limjee, one of the trustees, at first agreed to pay me out of the trust estate, but afterwards he refused to break the trust. I lent Limjee Rs. 600, which he refused to repay me. I am not on bad terms with Limjee on that account, but when I went to serve the summons on defendant, Limjee (defendant's father) told me not to come again to his bungalow. (Corrects himself.) I went once after the service of the summons when Limjee told me not to come again. I did not attempt to pay a bribe of Rs. 1,000 to Limjee in order to induce him to break the trust. (Is shown a letter.) This letter is in my handwriting and was addressed to Jeevunjee Heerjeebhoy.

The Advocare General objected to the letter being admitted in evidence, as it was not annexed to the written statement and as inspection of it had been refused to the plaintiff's solicitors.

Mr. Gill said if the letter was not admitted, he would cross-examine the witness upon every passage of it, which would take much time.

The Advocate General was allowed an inspection of the letter, and after inspection he withdrew his objection.

Cross-examination continued—In that letter I asked Jeevunjee for a settlement of my claim against him. (Mr. Gill reads a translation of the letter, which is put in.) Rs. 8,000 are not due to me from the sett's brother. This is the total amount of the monies due by my master and mistress. They told me that their children, when they grew up, would repay me. I have received from them Rs. 2,500 or Rs. 3,000 on account. Rs. 75 were paid me last year. Nothing has been paid me since the date of that letter. I may have made a mistake in claiming Rs. 8,000 in that letter, which was written in last January. I got nothing out of the Rs. 1,500 which plaintiff got for the Police Court proceedings. It was not in consequence of my writing that letter that Limjee prevented me from coming to his house. Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter is the other trustee of my mistress's estate. He has made no promise to pay me. I was sent by my mistress to carry messages eight or ten times to Jerbai, and I did so. I was familiar with Jerbai, having entered the service in my boyhood. I used to go to Jerbai and say "Get the children married, or else there would be disgrace some day." They promised to celebrate the marriage, but said they were hard up for money just then. Limjee did not repeatedly tell my mistress to dismiss me. I was not accused by either Limjee or defendant of undue familiarity with my mistress. If that were true, Limjee would not have writen such letters as he wrote me in 1874. I don't know whether the letters are in Court; I gave them to my mistress. All my letters were not opened by my mistress. Only letters from Limjee were read by her. About half past 7 o'clock I went to Limjee's house. Dhunna was there at the time; she was not sent for. She was sitting in the middle room next to Limjee's room. All the other rooms open out of the hall. It was then said by Jerbai and Limjee that, if abortion was not procured, and if a child was born, it should be sent to a foundling hospital. Defendant and Pestonjee were standing there when this conversation took place. They were not in the house when I went there. Shortly afterwards they came in. Jerbai first said, "if abortion be not procured, and if a child be born, we will send it to hospital." Limjee then said, "yes, we will do so." This was said with a view to send Goolbai out of Bombay. It was merely said in the course of conversation. I was sent to Limjee's house by my mistress. Shapoor came to call me. I was not sent by my mistress to make arrangements for taking Goolbai to Damaun. My mistress had telegraphed for me to come to Bombay, as Manockjee was sick. I was told that Manockjee, my master, had called me to go to Limjee's house, and that I should go there. I asked who was sick that I had been sent a telegram. I was told that nobody was sick, but that I was called by Limjee; that I should go to him; and that after my return from Limjee's house, we should talk together. My mistress said that, and nothing more. I then went to Limjee's house. I have had no conversation about Goolbai before I went to Limjee's house. I paid the railway fare for myself, Dhunna, Goolbai, and Dadabhoy to Damaun. Limjee paid me Rs. 20, and my mistress Sonabai paid me Rs. 95 to pay the expenses. I cannot say what the total expenses came to. I believe they amounted to Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. I have not yet received the balance from anybody. I have not yet charged the balance to my mistress's account. I expect my mistress or Limjee, who sent me to Damaun, to pay the balance of expenses. I received a telegram that Manockjee was sick. It was signed in the name of Manockjee Dosabhoy, who is my master. I had had a conversation at Limjee's house. He told me to go to Damaun with Goolbai. I know Goolbai's friends and relatives. There are some of them sitting in Court. There is Manockjee Limjee, her husband. (Laughter.) Framjee's house at Damaun, wherein we put up, is not under the same roof as his liquor shop. The shop is a short distance off, a road being between the two houses. Goolbai passed the day in Framjee's house with his mother and sister. I stayed there with her a month. I knew she was pregnant, but during that time I did not ask her if she had any proof of her being with child by defendant. It was not proper for me to ask her that question, as she was brought up from her infancy under my care as if she were my child. Of course she is not my child. She was born after I entered my employment under Cowasjee. She was born after I entered her mother's service. When I say she was brought up as my child, I mean that I was rendering services to her and treating her as my child. I asked her the question about her pregnancy in Bombay, because it was mooted by her parents; and I heard them talking about it. Nothing was said in my hearing as to any doubt about the paternity of the child. Goolbai said she had letters to show that she was pregnant by defendant. She said so in answer to a question put by me. I did not know at that time that defendant denied the paternity of the child. In the course of conversation, she said she had defendant's letters, and I asked her for them. On the first occasion when I went to Limjee's house, I heard that Limjee had taken copies of the letters; so I asked plaintiff for the letters when I came back to my master's house. I wanted to see them to ascertain if the letters referred to were genuine or not. This was a few days after my return from Damaun. I overheard a conversation between plaintiff and her parents, and I heard plaintiff say she was with child by defendant. I cannot say whether it was the first time they received the information. After plaintiff had said she was with child by defendant, her parents said nothing; but I interrupted and asked for the letters, whereupon they were brought by plaintiff. I knew nothing of the letters before I heard of them from Limjee. I did not say to Limjee on a Tuesday night that I had seen the letters, because no question was asked me about them.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—When I said in Jerbai's presence "what disgrace this is," I meant Goolbai's pregnancy. I said I had no conversation with my mistress about it before I went to Limjee's house. That is true. Shapoor, however, told me on the way that Goolbai was pregnant, and I said to Shapoor "what disgrace have the women caused."

Mr. Eduljee Rustonjee Reporter examined by the Advocate General—I am employed in the Municipality as Assistant Assessor and Collector of Wheel Tax. I know Goolbai and her parents, and the defendant and his parents. I am a common friend of the two families. I have known defendant's family for the last 25 years, and the plaintiff's family for four or five years. I knew them slightly before. Five years ago I became one of the trustees of Sonabai's landed property in Nesbit Lane Byculla; and since that date I have been on visiting terms with plaintiff's family. I became aware in August 1876 of Goolbai's going to Damaun. She was betrothed to defendant as his future wife and was so recognised in both families, and by their friends and relations. The plaintiff and defendant were looked upon in both families as "engaged" in marriage. After betrothal, it is the invariable custom among Parsees for the betrothed lady to stay in the house of the parents of her betrothed. I am a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in Bombay, where such questions arise; and I am well acquainted with the manners and customs of Parsees. It is usual for betrothed ladies to spend one or two, or three or four months, at their future husband's houses; but it is considered more respectable to stay longer there than in the parents' houses. There is a saying amongst us that "a betrothed girl looks brighter at her husband's than at her parents'." I often saw Goolbai at the houses of her husband and her parents. I heard in August 1876 of her visit to Damaun. In the Christmas holidays, during the Prince of Wales's visit to Bombay, I saw Goolbai at her father-in-law's house. Mr. D. M. Lalcaca was with me at the time. On hearing of Goolbai's visit to Damaun, I went to Limjee at his house, and had a conversation with him and also with Jerbai regarding Goolbai. The same day, I think, I saw Sir Frank Souter, to whom I reported the matter and asked his advice. That report was made in consequence of what I heard from Limjee and Jerbai. I made that report to Sir Frank Souter as a personal friend and also in his capacity as Commissioner of Police. I had told Limjee that I was going to Sir Frank Souter. The same evening I went with my friend Dosabhoy to Limjee at his house. (Mr. Gill objected to this evidence. His Lordship said he had not the slightest shadow of a doubt that the evidence was admissible.) I and Limjee afterwards went to Sonabai's house; and there we arranged to send for the girl back to Bombay, and she returned two or three days afterwards.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Court adjourned untill to-day.

DR. ROBERT MILLER.—The freaks of this gentleman when in Bombay, and the trouble he gave the authorities, will be remembered by many. His latest appearance in a London Police Court was on the 30th ult., under the following circumstances:—William Paris, a shopkeeper, of Devonshire-terrace, Notting Hill, was summoned for assaulting Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Miller, the wife of Dr. Miller, who resided in the same house. The defendant and Dr. Miller have made several applications at this court against each other. On this occasion Mr. Paget granted a summons against the defendant returnable forthwith. The complainant said on the 1st inst. the defendant came upstairs and asked if any of the Millers were in. She told him not to come up, as he had no business there. He called her husband 'a mad doctor' and threw a padlock and hasp at her, saying, 'Take that, you ballet girl; I'll smash your face.' She avoided the padlock, which struck the door. The defendant said he had an occasion to go into the kitchen, and found the door locked. He took off the lock and hasp and threw them down upon Mrs. Miller's mat. As he was going downstairs she spat at him, and threw the padlock downstairs. Her husband had threatened to ruin him. Mr. Paget remarked that the prisoner might have injured the lady's face by throwing a heavy iron padlock at her. The defendant said he would not be so unmanly. His grievance was with her husband, who had no right to put locks on his doors. Mrs. Miller was recalled, and said she lately made her *debut* at Drury Lane Theatre, and Mr. Chatterton had promised her a better engagement. In consequence of the conduct of the defendant and his wife, her voice gave way on the stage. The defendant had threatened to go to Drury Lane Theatre and give her a 'doing' there. The defendant urged that he did not know that she was engaged at that theatre. He denied having called her a ballet girl. He was willing to make any arrangement, as he wanted peace. Replying to the magistrate the defendant said he never interfered with Mrs. Miller. Mr. Paget fined the defendant £4, and 2s. costs

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

UTTER ROUT OF MUKHTAR PASHA'S ARMY.

PANIC IN KARS.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

(Daily News' Constantinople Correspondent.)

SYRA, Nov. 4.

THE following is a summary of the account of Mukhtar Pasha's disasters from your Special Correspondent with the Turkish Headquarters in Asia:

On the 8th of October Mukhtar Pasha evacuated his advanced positions, including Kisiltepe. Next morning the Russians occupied it. The Russians seemed to have disappeared from the plain. We could not make out where they had gone. On the 14th we discovered that twenty-five battalions had marched round our right flank. They opened fire in the afternoon. The Russians stormed the hill where Mukhtar was. He sent off all his baggage towards Kars. The next day, the 15th, the Russians commenced firing on Evrarbatesi, covering the advance of the assailing force. They captured Evrarbatesi. Mukhtar and his staff commenced retiring to Sivritepe, thirty battalions with twenty five field guns being thus abandoned, because Evrarbatesi commands the only route by which they could be withdrawn. At three o'clock a panic ensued, the troops fled in disorder from their intrenchments at Sivritepe, and a general rout followed, the infantry and cavalry rushing in disordered crowds towards Vesinkoi and Kars. A line of infantry with fixed bayonets was placed to stop them, and succeeded a while. Several times it was fired on by runaways. Hussein Bey, commanding the artillery at Kars, held a revolver to my head, and forced me back. I was delivered by the timely arrival of an aide-de-camp. The irregular cavalry, rendered wild by fear, drew their swords, and wounds and deaths ensued. The Arabs of Orfa and Aleppo were the first to run. At sunset all was over. The panic in Kars was frightful. The inhabitants fled *en masse*. The Russians pushed on to cut off communications with Erzeroum.

Mukhtar reached Kars early in the morning of the 16th with the remnant of his army. He left early on the 17th, retreating towards Bardes with 2,800 men. I had a conversation with him. He says that the Russians captured 12,000 men, 25 field guns, and many superior officers. His army is in a state of utter demoralisation and disorganization.

The condition of Kars is almost hopeless. There is little provision, and there are 4,000 sick and wounded. Firewood is absolutely wanting.

(Daily News' Special Correspondent with the Russian Headquarters.)

KURUK DARA, Nov. 4.

Mukhtar Pasha and Ismail Pasha, with 15,000 men, hold a fortified position on the Dewili Mountain, before Erzeroum. The Russians under General Hoymonn are within cannon shot opposite.

EXPECTED FALL OF PLEVNA.

POSITION OF OSMAN PASHA.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

(Daily News' Special Correspondent.)

BOGOT, Nov. 4.

THE belief here that Plevna cannot hold out more than a few days longer is very strong. No supplies have reached the place for more than a month, and it is invested by a circle of earth-works manned by forces that are growing stronger every day with the arrival of troops from Russia.

The question now is, what will Osman do? It is pretty certain that he has no great amount of supplies, that his troops are suffering severe privations from hunger and cold, and that much depression and discontent prevail is evident from the number of deserters who come in daily. The easy surrender of Telis after five hours of artillery fire is an ominous event which points to the same conclusion—that is, a scarcity of provisions. It is true the Turks have had plenty of time to lay in supplies since last July, but so much foresight and prudence is not in the Turkish character unless it has come very lately. They probably never thought that the Russians could completely invest Plevna, or only thought so very lately, as was shown by their feeble attempt to keep open communication by building a line of small detached forts. Osman Pasha has no hope of relief from outside, and if he is as short of supplies as is believed here, he must ere long choose between surrendering at discretion or cutting his way through the Russian lines.

The Russians seem to think he will surrender, but I, for my part, have no doubt he will attempt to cut his way out. Whichever he chooses, the result will be a disaster to the Turkish arms. He can undoubtedly succeed in escaping with part of his army, if he does not allow his troops to become too much weakened by hunger before making the attempt, but will lose his artillery, which may not after all be worth much, as a great deal of it is disabled, and will lose more than half his army. His effective is now estimated at 45,000 men. After deducting for losses and sickness, if he reached Sofia with 20,000 he would be lucky; for it should be remembered that the Russians hold not only one point on the Sofia road but the whole road up to the summit of the Orkhanie Pass, which is practicable, it seems, for an army. He will have to break through three lines of entrenchments, and although his troops are good in defending trenches they are not so good in attacking them. If the Turks in trenches can repulse the Russians, the latter can much more easily repulse the Turks under the same circumstances.

The Russian lines are completely connected by a telegraph encircling the place, so that the Russians can concentrate immediately upon the point of the circle that is attacked. This is further facilitated by the peculiarity of the ground, which enables the Russians to see every part of the Turkish positions from some point in the Russian lines. Any concentration of the Turkish troops can therefore be seen and the numbers estimated, unless such concentration be made at night. Even then the exact numbers could be seen at daylight, as soon as the movement began, so that it is impossible for Osman Pasha to gain time by making feints. He will simply have to gather his troops together during the night, and throw them in a mass upon some point of the Russian lines at daylight, and get through. The result can hardly be less than disastrous, though less so, perhaps, than capitulation.

Much speculation is indulged in as to the direction in which Osman Pasha will try to break through. It seems more than likely he will attempt it by the Widdin road, where the Russian line is weakest, but although this appears his greatest chance of success, perhaps that success, if attained, would be of little use; for while one half of the Russian army pursued him, the other half could cross the Balkans and crush Chefket's small force at Sofia.

Osman Pasha's object, upon getting out, should be to effect a junction with either Chefket, Raouf, or Suleiman, which would be impossible if he broke through on the Widdin side. The Sofia road and the line from the Loftcha road are held by the Guard. The Loftcha road is held by Skobeleff, on ground which he has fought over twice. The passage cannot be affected except by the most desperate fighting and the most fearful losses. Should he attempt on the east to effect a junction with Suleiman he would, supposing he succeeded in breaking through the Russian lines and earthworks, still have with the remnant of his army to meet the army of the Yantra with the Grand Duke Nicholas on his back.

Everything considered, I think Osman Pasha's chances are bad unless he has three or four months' supply of provisions. Nevertheless, skill and energy might do wonders if seconded by incapacity and stupidity on the other side. At any rate the result of this Plevna campaign must be a great military event, and one of the highest interest.

The weather is fairly good. There is rain and sunshine every day, the sky is clear nearly every night, the weather is warm, the roads are moderately good. Three days of rain or three days of sunshine would make them very bad or very good. There has been ten days of cold weather, during which the troops suffered severely, but now they are not badly off. The season of sickness has not yet begun, nor will it until the weather finally breaks up. This may not be until the first of December. Even then, should we be favoured by extreme cold and snow, instead of rain, the health of the army would not suffer much.

The Russian reserve system seems to be working very well. General Skobeleff tells me his division, which suffered so severely in Krudener's defeat, and which also lost heavily at Pelisat and the last Plevna affair, numbers 11,500 men.

Little is doing here in the way of bombardment. Three or four times only during the day a great crash breaks against the sky and comes rolling back to us in muffled thunder. It is caused by one hundred to three hundred guns speaking in unison and concentrated upon a single spot. General Todleben has had all the distances divided into small sections. There are about four hundred guns in position around Plevna. From one hundred to all the four hundred can be concentrated on any point of the Turkish positions and whenever the Turkish reserves or any masses of troops can be detected anywhere the guns are directed upon that spot, and a simultaneous fire is ordered by telegraph. For two or three hundred shells to fall in a small space within a few seconds of each other is fearful. This is the only way modern artillery can be made effective. The fire is sometimes concentrated on the redoubts, sometimes on the town in the same way. Had the artillery been handled in this way when assaulting the redoubts it would have been useful. As no assault is intended now, it does little good, except when masses of troops are caught.

The Emperor arrived here yesterday, and went to Gorny Dubnik, on the Sofia road, accompanied by the Grand Duke Nicholas. They are to return to-morrow.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

(Another Special Correspondent of Daily News.)

BOGOT, Nov. 4.

Three detachments of prisoners passed through here to-day, counting in all perhaps five thousand men. They were captured at the recent engagement on the Sofia road. One batch of officers came under a special guard, and bivouac here for the night. There are two hundred and fifty of them, including some who are said to be pashas, and one Englishman, who insists that he is a surgeon, but who is generally believed to have been an officer. His name I could not learn. Many of the officers are mounted. Some have pack horses, with quantities of effects. All are well dressed and have no lack of warm clothing. They have plenty of money, which they spend freely for bread and tobacco, and seem, on the whole, to be gratified with their fortune, which has brought them into the hands of the Russians. The soldiers are comfortably clothed, and appear well-fed and healthy. These prisoners will be sent to Sistova, as was the batch of 3,000 which passed here two or three days ago. A very small escort accompanies them—almost ridiculously small, in fact—but they are quiet and manifest no disposition to cause trouble.

Correspondents are permitted to remain in Bogot, now the head-quarters of the Grand Duke, but they are not allowed to visit positions except by special permission. If a battle occurs the restrictions will be removed. The regulations concerning this corps have been put in force with so little system that it has been difficult to find out exactly what was the intention of the Commander-in-Chief with regard to correspondents, but since he has declared his objections *viva voce*, there is no longer any doubt upon this point. The restrictions are, however, in special force around Plevna.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

(TURKISH OFFICIAL DESPATCH.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7, 8 P. M.

A despatch received from Chefket Pasha, under date of the 6th inst., says:—"A body of 200 Circassians have made a reconnaissance in the direction of Tetoun. They encountered a body of 100 Cossacks, killing 10 and wounding 20 of them. They carried off 12,000 sheep."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8.

Reinforcements and convoys of provisions continue to arrive at Orkhanie. Chefket Pasha occupies entrenched positions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8, 6 P. M.

Suleiman Pasha, in a telegram to the Seraskierate, dated the 7th inst., says:—"Kozlon Bey's auxiliary troops have dispersed a body of Cossacks who had come provided with carts to carry off the crops in this neighbourhood. Yesterday four companies of Russian troops made a sortie from Jenikenie and attempted to retake the convoy of provisions. They attacked the troops under Kozlon Bey, but after three hours' fighting they were repulsed, and abandoned the provision carts after suffering considerable losses."

Ahmed Pasha, in a despatch dated Rustchuck, the 7th November, says: "The enemy bombarded this place for two hours without effect, and we replied to his fire. On our side one man was killed. There has been an engagement between a reconnoitring corps of Circassians and a body of Cossacks in the direction of Pyrgos. From Kalarasch an artillery and infantry fire is constantly carried on against the island of Soba in front of Silistria."

Reouf Pasha, in a despatch from the Shipka Pass, dated the 7th instant, says:—"The weather to-day has been fine and throughout the day there has been heavy firing on both sides. We only had one man killed and one wounded, and we ascertained that our firing inflicted terrible losses on the enemy.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

(Daily News' Special Correspondent at the Russian Headquarters.)

KURUK DARA, Nov. 6.

THE strong intrenched position of Deve-Boyun, prepared last July by Hassan Pasha and Faizi Pasha for the protection of Erzeroum in case of extremity, was carried by assault last Monday by the columns of General Heymann and General Tergukasoff. Mukhtar Pasha commanded in person. The Turks fled in wild disorder to Erzeroum, leaving guns, rifles and provisions.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

(RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DESPATCH.)

KURUK DARA, Nov. 6.

On the 4th instant the united columns of Generals Heymann and Tergukasoff defeated the Turkish troops under Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha and Ismail Pasha in their fortified positions on the heights of Deve-Boyun, after nine hours' fighting. The Turks fled in complete disorder, abandoning their camp and also their arms and provisions. The losses sustained in the engagement are not yet known.

(TURKISH OFFICIAL DESPATCH.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7, 8-40 P.M.

Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs from Erzeroum under date of the 5th inst.: "Yesterday the enemy made an offensive movement in the direction of our centre. An artillery engagement ensued. The enemy's army subsequently divided itself into two columns, namely, that of the right and that of the left. The column making an assault on the right was repulsed. The enemy, however, resumed the offensive, and was gaining ground, but infantry and cavalry making a sortie from Erzeroum reinforced our right wing, compelling the enemy to retire. He then attacked our centre, and the redoubts not having been placed in a complete state of defence, the battalions occupying them were unable to resist the attack. At the critical point I placed myself at the head of two battalions, rallying and bringing back the troops. I re-established our position and forced the enemy to fall back. Our troops unexpectedly gave way again, which necessitated my giving the signal for a retreat. We arrived in good order at Erzeroum, whither the divisions of the right and left were summoned. Some officers who were seized by panic will be judged by court-martial, as will also those who abandoned several of the guns. We are now occupying the fortified works of Erzeroum, and are completing the means of defence."

(RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DESPATCH.)

KURUK DARA, Nov. 6.

Yesterday, upon General Lazareff occupying a position before the south-eastern forts of Kars, for the purpose of erecting new siege batteries, the Turks attempted an attack, supported by a violent cannonade from all the forts. They were, however, compelled to retreat in disorder until they reached the walls of Fort Hafiz Pasha.

In the pursuit two battalions of Kutais regiment, under Colonel Fadejeff, notwithstanding a violent cross fire of artillery and musketry, entered Fort Hafiz Pasha at the point of the bayonet, cut down the greater part of its defenders, spiked the guns, and took 10 officers and 40 men prisoners. They withdrew with comparatively small loss. That of the enemy was enormous. The operation was most brilliantly carried out.

(BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.)

(Daily News' Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Nov. 8, NIGHT.

A telegram from Tiflis, dated the 6th, says:—"Yesterday two Turkish battalions left Kars. They were, however, driven back by the Russian besiegers. Prisoners state that the garrision of Kars consists of 12,000 men. There is great scarcity of wood and water. The latter is fetched at night from a rivulet outside and houses are pulled down for firewood."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 8, 6 P.M.

Dervish Pasha, telegraphing from Batoum on the 7th inst., says: "The enemy having received reinforcements of troops, with six guns of large calibre, opened a violent artillery fire to-day on our position, and sent forward a column of attack against our front, supported by a fusillade from his entrenchments. After three hours' fighting the enemy was beaten, and fell back behind his fortifications. We had several officers wounded, and 16 soldiers killed. The Russian loss was six times that number."

THE GREAT BATTLE IN ASIA.

MUKHTAR PASHA'S DEFEAT.

(Daily News' Special Correspondent with the Russian Headquarters.)

CAMP KARAYALL, Oct. 17.

MUKHTAR PASHA'S army has ceased to exist. I can state this truth in full knowledge of the memorable historical fact accomplished before my own eyes. The general who had proudly kept his position for months on the almost inaccessible mountains and hills opposite Kurukdere has been shattered against his own rocks. While writing I am not informed yet as to the whole extent of this great Russian victory; but no doubt can be entertained that the remnants of the Turkish host are wandering at present, without organization and shelter, through the mountainous country to the south-east of the Aladja Dagh in a hopeless condition, endeavouring perhaps to reach in plundering gangs. Ismael Pacha's still intact force, which is retiring already from the neighbourhood of Igdy in all haste. This Turkish general may perhaps escape by the road to Van, and some of the stragglers may join him, but such passive success cannot change the final fate of his army. It is most likely, too, that the disbanded Turkish troops, able to escape the Cossack's vigilance, will return straight to their homesteads. There can be no question of resistance any further, and only the fortresses of Kars and Erzeroum are able to afford shelter and the means of a prolonged defence. It must be remembered, however, that the second of these places requires a considerable garrison of at least 40,000 men, or the security of its rather too extensive fortifications cannot be guaranteed.

I stated in my last letter from Karayall that the clever General Lazareff, at the head of 27 battalions, 40 guns, and six regiments of cavalry, had directed a turning movement against Mukhtar Pacha's rear with the view of cutting him off from these fortresses, and crushing him thus, once for all, between the two principal portions of our army. His march across the mountains was, of course, somewhat hampered by his cannons and military train, which compelled him to seek and follow a rather circuitous carriage road. He was at first guided by the Arpatchai river down to Kotchiran. From here he passed over to Dighur, where he left two battalions, and then, wheeling round to the northwest, he chose for his mark the Ogbur Hill and Vezinkoi. This village strongly entrenched, secured Mukhtar's position and his communications with Kars. I stated in my last letter that the Mushir, on hearing of General Lazareff's serious movement, detached Selim Pacha with fifteen battalions to meet him. It seems, however, that he had reinforced a few days later these troops with another division, entrusting the whole corps to the command of his lieutenant, Rashid Pacha, president of the Military Council, and now our prisoner. Mukhtar's obvious intent was to weigh with all his available forces on General Lazareff, trying to crush him or to compel him to retreat whence he came, and then fall on the other fraction of our army here. That he had this idea is ascertained by the unanimous evidence of the prisoners, and it is, moreover, in accordance with common sense. General Lazareff, however, had in the meantime occupied on the 13th the Ogbur Hill, after a sharp engagement. Then he telegraphed to the Grand Duke's headquarters that Mukhtar was before him with superior forces, and he urged, therefore, that from our side a simultaneous attack might be directed against the Turkish lines. This message reached here precisely at three o'clock on the morning of the 14th. The Commander-in-Chief at once complied with Lazareff's request. I have already pointed out the remarkable circumstance that a field telegraph had been established with laudable celerity and regularity all along the general's circuitous line of operations. Although it was only protected by Cossack pickets it had never been interrupted but once, by a mere accident, and for two hours. Our whole strategic plan was suspended on that thin wire. On its strength depended the fate of this campaign in Armenia, because it alone rendered an harmonious tactical action possible which secured success, and without which we could not hope to dislodge the enemy from his strongholds. The Pacha, ignoring either this state of things, or, in his Turkish prejudice against all innovations, scorning that peculiar useful modern contrivance, laid no stress on its establishment. He found out subsequently that that wire was in fact around his neck ready to strangle him at a moment's notice. And so it did. The battle on the 2nd inst. was, it seems, the most efficient practical lesson taught to our strategists. They recognised at last their former capital faults and blunders, both with regard to general conception and to tactical details. Generals Obruteneff and Gurstchin were yet experimenting on the 2nd inst., when, in reference to the available force, their plan was too complicated and extended. The visible good effect of General Shelkownikoff's turning movement then rendered it obvious in which direction it was best to act. So that operation was again performed, but judiciously on a larger scale and aiming at more important points. We had no unnecessary trouble, bloodshed, and neutralising of our forces before the impregnable Little Yagni Hill. We had not abandoned again the big Yagni, the guardian bastion of Mukhtar's front, but kept and fortified it. We did not rely on Mohammedan cavalry scouts for the security of our army and the watching of the enemy's doings, but closed in with him with two divisions, which established a solid curtain of infantry double posts, with guards and regular patrolling before their encampments. It was at last universally acknowledged that the Awly Yir Hill was the enemy's centre pivot, and that the Big Yagni was doubtless the key to his position. Its possession alone enabled us to attack that all important point. I have already stated in my last letter how stupid it was on the part of the Turks to evacuate it. General Heymann was charged to carry the Awly Yer at any cost, and had for that purpose the gallant division of the Caucasian Grenadiers and 56 cannon at his disposal. The Moscow Grenadiers, under General Tchernaieff, posted on his left, had to refrain from acting until that hill was taken. They formed the reserve, and observed the enemy's movements on the Aladja Dagh. Opposite this mountain a heavy battery of 24 pounders had since the 12th bombarded night and day, at intervals of fifteen minutes, the enemy's camp there in order to disturb it and harass the Turks. Our right wing was covered by the Ardahan Brigade, under General Komaroff, and some regiments of cavalry, which were intended to check the garrison of Kars and that of the Little Yagni.

Early in the morning of the 15th, at about 5 o'clock, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke and General Loris Melikoff left with their staffs the Karayall camp, and proceeded to the environs of Soubatan, where the Moscow Division of Grenadiers had their position. I was not ready to accompany them, because I had not been previously informed of the news concerning General Lazareff's message and the subsequent intentions. So I was only able to start about two hours later, together with the Russian Consul, Mr. Obermuller who formerly exercised his functions in Erzeroum. We rode over the well-known plain stretching from the Karayall hills to the Aladja Dagh, towards Soubatan. We had no time to spare, for sharp firing at the Awly Yer attracted our attention. There, I well knew, the fate of the day would be decided, and therefore we were determined to reach that point as quickly as possible. Distances here, though they appear to be insignificant, are in fact enormous, because objects for estimating them, such as trees, houses, &c., are utterly wanting. One sees hill before him of apparently small size and is thus inclined to judge it only a walk of an hour from the point of observation, but on trying the distance one finds that it takes three or four hours' fast riding to reach. Then the little hillock turns out of be a bulky cluster of plateaus and summits of some miles extent. We followed the foot of the Aladja. The guns placed on its terraces flung from time to time some shells at our reserves and the heavy battery without doing any harm. None the less they became somewhat annoying on account of their disagreeable howl and the dry crack of their bursting. The Awly Yir, which soon stood threatening before us, had a more serious, warlike aspect than its big neighbour. It was encircled by two broad rings of white smoke—one around its basis, produced by the incessant firing of fifty-six cannons, and the other, on its summit, by the musketry and artillery of the Turks, and the bursting Russian projectiles. This time the Russian gunners behaved well. They had placed their pieces at the reasonable distance of 1,800 yards, and setting aside the inefficient shells, concentrated a shrapnel whower on that part of the enemy's front which was chosen to be assailed by the storming battalions. Balls of white smoke, waving for a while in the calm air like balloons, indicated that the terrible messengers of death and destruction had burst at the proper point for sending fragments and bullets among the lines of the defenders. I observed distinctly how at once the musketry ceased after the bursting on a certain spot, and only a few minutes afterwards it began again, when living men had replaced the dead and wounded. Three strong columns of Grenadiers lay in clusters on the steepest parts of the northern side of the hill, as though rivetted to it. They were waiting there for final orders in comparative security, because the Turks behind the breastworks were unable to hit them. They could not venture to stoop forward for that purpose without risking to be shot immediately by the Russian artillerymen or tirailleurs. In this manner the fighting continued for three mortal hours, and had apparently come to a standstill. Already the suspicion rose in my mind that this engagement, like the former ones which I had the opportunity of witnessing, would end without any other result than that of mere slaughter. We thought it convenient to rest a while, and had some breakfast Its principal ingredient was the Russian black rye bread, which might evidently be used instead of cannon-balls in case of need.

The fighting on all other points than the Awly Yir was insignificant. The Aladja and the Little Yagni continued their indifferent cannonading, aiming at random. All my attention was of course drawn to the Awly Yir, where perhaps the future destiny of the Turkish Empire and the Russian military honour were at stake. Seeing no advance, I thought that General Heymann had again failed to understand the full importance of the task entrusted to him. Why did those Grenadiers not move, although sure to be badly dealt with if they finally had to retire before the enemy's pursuit? It was a moment of anxiety and disappointment. The idea that Mukhtar had evidently neglected to fortify and garrison that hill with the utmost care, was, however, somewhat comforting. Then, on a sudden, three Turkish cannons boomed to our left beyond the Soubatan streamlet and ravine, which separate the Awly Yir from the Aladja. From this mountain descended, towards the Awly Yir, a strong line of Turkish tirailleurs, coming obviously to the rescue of that hard-pressed position. But before they could even cross the ravine their advance was arrested by a Russian line, which compelled them to withdraw. At the same time the three columns told off for the assault on the Awly Yir moved onward up that hill. We were in our saddles in a twinkling, and galloped ahead, with the view of witnessing this supreme achievement. A rocky ravine, however, with perpendicular borders, only visible when about ten yards off its margin, checked our speed and compelled us to make a circuit. Finally we found a path leading down and up again. There we discovered the naked bodies of apparently Russian soldiers in an advanced state of decay. They were not mutilated or disfigured. Unluckily we had at that moment no leisure to ascertain whether other victims of Turkish brutality lay unburied on that dismal spot; so we hurried on. Then again large tracts of the dry grass which uniformly covers the fields and pastures were burning before us, ignited by the Turkish shells. Our horses snorted frightened by the approach of the flames, but we forced the animals through. The black grenadiers swarmed on all sides over the yellow hill. Steadily they climbed towards the summit, always firing, despite of the desperate resistance of the Turks, who disappeared in the smoke. Onward the Russians stormed, crowding more and more together as they got up the cone, towards the enemy, while their batteries covered the top level with shells and shrapnels. When we passed one of them, a colonel ceased firing and said with proud satisfaction:—"Go and look at the work we have done up there. I think we have served them well." At that moment repeated hurrahs sounded through the air, and the grenadiers jumped in crowds over the enemy's ditches and parapets. Then the baffled Turks, relinquishing all hope, ran for their lives, persued by bullets and bayonets. The formidable redoubt was at last taken by that gallant onslaught. When we arrived at the foot of the steep, shell after shell was still fired at the middle part by a Turkish battery on the slope of the Aladja next to the Awly Yir, and by cannons on the top of a commanding mountain opposite it, bursting behind and before us. But when all our men had arrived at the summit, that firing stopped on a sudden, and the terrible hills which, ten minutes before, was all fire, smoke, and noise, was plunged into silence. To our right we saw General Heymann riding to the top with his staff. We reached it about the same time as he, and I believe I had the honour of congratulating him the first on so brilliant a victory. General Heymann, losing no time, paraded his soldiers, and ordered immediately a sharp pursuit, which was carried out in a clever manner. They met with only a feeble resistance on the part of the Turks, who hastily withdrew in disorder.

The next fortified plateau to the south-west, situated just before that of Vezinkoy, was also stormed within an hour. In the meantime we saw the white smoke rise on the opposite side of that village. There General Lazareff assailed the enemy from his rear, and barred his retreat to Karas. The batteries also closed in with the scattered Turks wherever they perceived them, and covered them with a hail-storm of projectiles. The vanquished foes tried to rally and escape in all directions but they found no issue, and were soon snugly hedged in by infantry, artillery and cavalry. Here it is said that Mukhtar himself was wounded in the hand and sought for attendance and shelter in Kars, abandoning thus his doomed army, In truth, however, he had not received a scratch. He had commanded the battle from the summit of a mountain, the name of which I do not remember just now, next to the east of the Awly Yir from which a couple of guns still continued to molest us. I saw him there through my field-glass, together with General Kemball, if I am not mistaken. When the Awly Yir was conquered by the Russians those gentlemen disappeared, and had a narrow escape, to Kars, by availing themselves of the opening between us and General Lazareff. Another party of Turks, the bulk of the garrison of the Awly Yir and its environs, were pursued through a pretty large valley, which is formed by the upper part of the Soubatan streamlet and its tributaries. The battle had been won in a brilliant style, but yet the trophies had not been counted, and still separate Turkish brigades on the Aladja and the Little Yagni made a show of resistance. The parapets and ditches of the Awly Yir redoubt looked indeed very much like those of the Big Yagni twelve days before, after it had just been stormed. Rows of dead Turks, some horribly disfigured by shell fragments, were to be seen upon the earthworks and at the bottm of the ditches. Some were literally torn to pieces by the shrapnels. I think most of them were killed by the artillery, which indeed had done its duty this time. An officer of high rank lay dead on his back in the ditch. He was a pacha or colonel, perhaps, but it could not be made out, because the soldiers had stripped him of his overcoat and boots. The contracted brows and the fierce expression of his lips proved that he had met with a sudden death. His fine Arab horse lay dead by his side. Very few wounded remained on the field when we came up. I don't think that the Russians have sustained great losses by that assault, because in the first place the shrapnels had told terribly on the Turks, and had greatly diminished their number and demoralised them before the storming began; and in the second place the hill itself was too steep to permit them to fire over the earthworks with good effect. Most of their rifle shots were aimed too high. The inside of the redoubt, comprising the whole natural platform of the hill, was ploughed with shells, and strewn with their fragments and bullets flattened on the stones. Three Krupp guns with the manufacturer's name on them, together with their carriages and ammunition were captured there. One of them had its right wheel broken by a shell, but the other two were in servicable condition. So the Russian officers, amusing themselves, had some practice with them, and tried their range at the fugitives. The first shot, however, fired off without the necessary elevation, nearly fell among a column of their own soldiers. The Turks are evidently not in want of rifle ammunition yet. About a railway truckload of cartridges, partly in their original boxes, partly in loose heaps, or strewn singly over the ground, might have afforded the means for annihilating a whole army. Some empty two-wheeled bullock carts and tents almost in rags, constituted the remainder of the booty. The tents were immediately cut into strips by the Russian soldiers, who wrapped them around their feet as an excellent subsitute for stockings. Lines of cavalry, with their horse artillery, now trotted up between us and the Big Yagni, riding towards Kars, in order to cut off the enemys retreat Some of course, as Mukhtar had set the example made their escape, but I doubt whether they are fit to form the nucleus of another and more successful army. Of course, Mukhtar Pacha will represent his losses as insignificant, and stick to the assertion that his retreat is a judicious stratagem, with the view of alluring the Russians into the interior of devasted country, where, of course, he is ready and sure to annihilate them to the last man. His friend and colleague, Ismail Pacha, the butcher of Bayazid, has a first-rate chance now of sharing his fate, unless the victors have enough of glory to last them through the winter. Dervisch Pasha will be very soon the only chieftain who, on account of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, may boast that that he represents the Sultan's military power in Asia.

It was now four o'clock; the weather was fine and rather hot; but despite of my curiosity I resisted the temptation to follow up the advancing columns to Vezinkoy, where General Lazareff, descending from the Orlouk mountain, had begun a decisive attack. The day before he had already repulsed a reconnaissance directed against him by Raschid Pasha. To him and to General Heymann, especially to the latter, the prominent part of this day's glory is due. The Emperor will perhaps create him Count of Awly Yir—at least he has deserved such a distinction. On riding back to the Karayall camp, I had the good fortune to witness a sharp engagement between the Moscou Grenadiers and the Turks in the Aladja Dagh. The Grand Duke, who observed that attack from the heavy battery, which was now useless and silent, had ordered another regiment to the advance. The Turks answered with spasmodic cannon and rifle firing, but were gradually driven from terrace to terrace beyond their camp to the summit of the mountain. About half-past four they gave up further resistance, and retired to the opposite side, leaving everything they had in the hands of the Russians, with the exceptoin of some of their guns. They hovered there in the wilderness for a while, without water, food, fuel or shelter, and then despairing, surrendered at about half-past eight the same evening. They denied

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that they had cannons, but they had, and it is likely that they have bidden them in the reccesses of the Aladja. Hitherto the Russians have had no time to seek for them but they will do so, I hope, before the snow is likely to cover that mountain. Thus well-nigh the entire Turkish host had been swept away. Unfortunately, the garrison of the Little Yagni, watching their time, when everybodoy's attention was down to Vezinkoy, escaped with stores, cannons, and ammunition to Kars. This, I regret to say, was the fault of our cavalry, which did nothing to prevent the retreat on the plea of its being dark already, else it would have been literally impossible for the Turks to slip through our lines, as the hill is surrounded on all sides by dry and level ground. Colonel Kavrlisky, chief of the staff of the cavalry, reported at nine o clock to the Grand Duke that 7 Pashas, 36 cannons and 26 battalions had surrendered and laid down their arms. On the following day also many prisoners and some guns were captured. The exact number of the enemy's loss has not been recorded yet, but at all events its total will amount to nearly threequarters of his original strength. That is to say, his entire army has been scattered, destroyed, or captured. Among the captives we had the doubtful honour of seeing here at the Karayall camp the seven pachas and some colonels. We remarked among them Rashid Pacha, Lieutenant-General and President of the Military Council; Hussein Kyazim Pacha, chief of Mukhtar's staff! Mustafa Pacha, and the so-called Madjar Omer Pacha. The last-named, a genuine Russian by birth, educated in a military school at St. Petersburg, and a former Russian officer, took an active part in the Hungarian revolution in 1849, and, coming over to Turkey with Kossuth and the other refugees embraced Islamism. Thenceforward he distinguished himself as a fervent adherent of the Prophet. As years have elapsed since that time he has nothing to fear from the resentment of his countrymen, and will be considered and treated like the other Turkish generals. By the Grand Duke's orders each of these gentlemen received a good deal of money for their travelling expenses.

The Russian losses are about 50 officers and 1,600 men, killed and wounded, quite insignificant numbers as compared with the result of the battle. The consequences are uncertain yet, but some hope that Kars may be induced to surrender is still entertained, and negotiations for that purpose are said to be going on. I, however, do not believe that the Turkish commander there is inclined to give the fortress over without fighting for it. In the meantime General Heymann is marching across the Somanlyk Dagh (Onion Mountain), towards Erzeroum, the garrison of which is exceedingly feeble. Should, as there can be little doubt, General Lazareff be sharp and lucky enough to shut out Ismail Pacha from Erzeroum, and crush him between his own force and that of Tergukasoff, that fortress cannot then be defended. Its main weakness consists, as I have said, in its extent. It requires an army of at least 50,000 men to garrison its numerous detatched forts, and the central enceinte. The Russians therefore must make it their principal object to prevent all succour of men and material from enetring that city, and then it cannot fail to succumb to a general escalade. If even Dervish Pacha should advance with the greatest imaginable despatch from Batoum via Trebizond, he cannot reach Erzeroum before General Heymann, and cannot curtail the operations against Ismail Pacha. It is true that the weather, which is as bad as possible, there being continuous rain, may prove a more serious hindrance to the progress of the Russians than all the future Turkish armies together. The battle of Vezinkoy will, of course, for ever redound to the glory and honour of his Serene Highness the Grand Duke Michael in the Russian annals. We hardly expected so brilliant a victory after the series of inconceivable blunders committed since the opening of the campaign, the masterpiece of which was undoubtedly the battle on the 2nd instant before the Aladjia. The camp is being removed from here to Wladi Kars, but very slowly, because the means of transport are insufficient.

A FACT interesting to naturalists, as illustrating the tenacity of life of the locust, has just come to light. On the night of the 14th July last, a cloud of locusts passed over Shanghai, and numbers of them flew into the windows of houses in their flight, having been either attracted by the lights, or obeying that curious law which forbids the insects to deviate to the right or left while either crawling or flying. A solitary specimen flew into the bed-room of a house, was captured, and placed under an inverted tumbler for future observation. The tumbler, with the insect under it, was afterwards removed by the houseboy and placed out of sight, so that the incident was altogether forgotten. On Nov. 1, however, while removing a pile of books, the tumbler was rediscovered—the locust still under it not only living, but so lively that on the edge of the tumbler being lifted, it instantly prepared for a dart for liberty. How the insect had existed for nearly fifteen weeks without food, and with only what little air—if any—could reach it from under the edge of the tumbler is wonderful.—*North China Herald.*

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The next DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place in 1880, and all who take out POLICIES during the present Year will rank for Four Years' Profits on that occasion.

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FUNDS AT 15TH NOVEMBER 1876.

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Loans on Policies within their value	2?8,872 9 2
Landed Estate & House Property	179,768 16 5
Government Securities	255,4?8 5 7
Railway Stocks and Debentures	50,636 10 3
Life Interests and Reversions	63,116 16 10
Stocks of Scottish Chartered Banks	35,571 6 8
Loans on Personal Security	86,685 4 4
Agents' Balances and outstanding Premiums (since accounted for)	219,822 13 8
Interest due and accrued	38,201 16 0
Cash in Bank, on Deposit, and in hand	79,817 1 4
Total Funds	£5,149,708 3 8

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

The Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row,
(opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel)
Bombay, November, 1877.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS

Prepared without any mercurial ingredient.

Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness, sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a Family Aperient Medicine, and as a Purifier of the Blood they are unequalled; mild in operation, and greatful to the Stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

PREPARED ONLY BY
W. LAMBERT, 1a, Vere Street, London, W., ENGLAND.

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine; if you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green Bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

Wholesale Agents for INDIA, Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet,* Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times,* Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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